"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, cooler late today and tomorrow; southeast to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,137. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

BRITISH SMASH QUEANT LINE FOR 6 MILES; CAPTURE THOUSANDS IN 4-MILE ADVANCE; FRENCH AND AMERICANS MAKE PROGRESS

WIN-WAR SPIRIT HIGH IN PARADE OF LABOR HERE

New York Sees Great Patriotic Demonstration of Toilers in Four-Hour March.

EFFORTS TOLD ON BANNERS

Greeted by Throngs as "Soldiers Over Here Behind the Soldiers Over There."

SOME IN WORKING GARB

Secretary Wilson Reviews Line as President's Representative—Celebration of Day Elsewhere.

Labor's tribute to the nation and the nation's tribute to labor proclaimed themselves as never before in the demonstrations yesterday when workingmen, breathing the iron energy of the shipyard, the factory, the foundry, and many other industries marched through various parts of the city in the greatest Labor Day parades New York has ever witnessed.

The laboring man marched, not as a toiler, but as a mighty soldier in the army of democracy and it was as a soldier that thousands upon thousands cheered him. Labor seemed to have laid aside material interests, and petty antagonisms and clasped the hand of capital and all other forces of national life, in a joint effort to lift themselves and the children of their future generations free from the German menace.

Conscious of their task in a deeper and more noble way than any "class conscious" doctrine had ever made them, they showed by their bearing that they realized that it was up to them, by all the help and the backing they could give to the men over there, to make the world just what they wanted it to be—a world which could be made only by joining every ounce of their effort in the factory to every ounce of the soldier's effort on the battlefield.

Reviewed by Secretary Wilson.

Of all the demonstrations, that in Fifth Avenue was by far the largest and most impressive. Under the eye of Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, the President's representative, and many city officials, the army of labor there, close to 60,000 strong, marched for about four hours.

Carpenters, joiners, and riggers fresh from the gigantic achievements of the shipyards, machinists, boilermakers, plate makers, and munition workers who propelled that never-ending current of material to the front—workers of lesser but just as essential fields—truckmen, longshoremen, painters, electricians, plumbers, printers, and all the rest that make up the industrial life of a nation bent upon victory, filled the ranks of this procession.

To those who witnessed the parade from the grand stand at the Public Library, the very approach of this army as it swung into view, with national banners flying and national anthems playing, was a thrilling experience. The phrases unfurled from the banners had to do not with wages and hours, but with "liberty," "humanity," "democracy."

Leaving Washington Square shortly after 10 o'clock, the procession moved up Fifth Avenue, with a group of labor leaders at the head of the column mounted on horseback. Behind them marched several hundred infantrymen from Governors Island and a squad of sailors from the Navy Yard. Next came representatives of the various building trades, with the banner of the Building Trades' Union announcing proudly that they had 17,000 men in service and they were also doing their bit.

Cheers for Men in Blouses.

The members of most of the unions appeared in holiday dress instead of wearing the garb of their trade. Hence it was no wonder when the boiler makers passed by, several hundred strong, wearing blue blouses and black caps, that the crowds gave them the loudest cheers of all.

The pile drivers passed in several divisions, full of war spirit, as was evident from placards which read: "Our boys are doing their bit over there, so are we over here," and "Labor is loyal with Wilson to victory." The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, accompanied by a float fashioned after a big ship, had many hundreds of men in line carrying small American flags. Upon their banner appeared this legend:

We Build the Ways,
And Build the Ships,
That Make the Bridge to France.

Again followed another division of Dock Carpenters and Pile Drivers, flauntly boldly the placard: "No White Collar Jobs for Us! We Work for a

Continued on Page Five.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

American Steamer Torpedoed; 26 of Her Crew Missing

A BRITISH PORT, Sept. 2.—The American steamer Onega has been torpedoed. The vessel foundered Friday night. Twenty-nine persons were saved. Twenty-six are missing.

Many bodies have been washed ashore. The Captain of the Onega was drowned. His body has been recovered.

RECORD TAX BILL READY FOR HOUSE

Committee Adopts Draft, Overruling McAdoo on Profits and Corporation Schedules.

UNANIMOUS REPORT TODAY

Some Committeemen Will Seek Changes on Floor—Revised Provisions of Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Ways and Means Committee today ratified the final draft of the $8,000,000,000 revenue bill and authorized Chairman Kitchin to report the measure to the House tomorrow. No changes were made from the tentative agreements reached last Friday, the committee declining to accede to the request of Secretary McAdoo and make the corporation income tax 18 per cent straight.

The committee adopted its tentative agreement on corporation income taxes, which provides for 18 per cent. on undivided and 12 on divided profits. Secretary McAdoo informed the committee no later than last Saturday that he was averse to the war profits section and to a differential in the corporation income taxes.

In both cases the committee elected to abide by the judgment of its chairman, although some members, among them Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, will speak against the war profits and corporation schedules. In the opinion of some members these taxes will be changed on the floor of the House or by the Senate Finance Committee. Rather than longer delay reporting the bill dissatisfied members agreed to the measure as drafted, with the hope that the corrections they deemed necessary would be made in conference.

The surtaxes on incomes finally agreed to follow:

	P.C.		P.C.
$5,000 to $7,500	2	$70,000 to $80,000	42
7,500 to 10,000	3	80,000 to 90,000	46
10,000 to 15,000	7	90,000 ot 100,000	48
15,000 to 20,000	10	100,000 to 200,000	50
20,000 to 30,000	15	200,000 to 300,000	52
30,000 to 40,000	20	300,000 to 500,000	54
40,000 to 50,000	25	500,000 to 1,000,000	58
50,000 to 60,000	32	1,000,000 to 5,000,000	60
60,000 to 70,000	38	Over $500,000	65

The normal tax remains, as agreed to recently, 12 per cent. on all over $4,000 and 6 per cent. on amounts below $4,000 to the exemption figures. The surtaxes begin at $5,000.

Mr. Kitchin said the committee would make a unanimous report, although certain members had reserved the right to oppose particular sections on the floor. The Chairman, Mr. Kitchin, will try to get the bill through the House by Sept. 14. Debate will open next Friday, and consideration will be continued until the measure, the largest revenue-raiser in the history of the world, is disposed of.

The Senate Finance Committee will begin hearings on the bill this week. It is probable that the Senate will receive the bill from the committee within ten days after it passes the House.

Every effort will be made by the majority to get the bill on the statute books not later than Oct. 20.

Bill to Yield $8,012,792,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—The final committee estimate of the revenue to be yielded under the new tax bill is $8,012,792,000, as against

Continued on Page Six.

ALLIES MUST POOL EVERYTHING NOW, LORD CECIL SAYS

Co-ordination of Their Needs and Resources with Shipping Essential to Win War.

SACRIFICES ARE UNEQUAL

Sufferings of France, Belgium, and Italy Greater Than Those of Britain and America.

SHIPPING CONTROL THE KEY

National Prejudices, Sentiment, and Even Interests Will Have to be Scrapped, If Necessary.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at a dinner tonight celebrating the conclusion of the deliberations of the Allied Maritime Transport Council in London, made an important announcement respecting the pooling of allied shipping. He also alluded to the pooling of allied food supplies and of allied munitions. Incidentally Lord Robert paid a warm tribute to Walter Hines Page, the retiring American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who, he said, had done so much to assist the allied cause.

The following are salient passages from the speech of Lord Robert:

"The Allied Maritime and Transport Council was established last December at a meeting of all the Allies. It has grown and its organization has been completed, but its central principle remains what it always was, the necessity of allied control for allies supplies.

"We have seen lately much to cheer us. That, however, is no reason for diminished effort, but rather for increased effort. Now is the time to strike a definite and final blow at our enemies. As far as the actual fighting is concerned, that is in other hands, and in hands which give us no anxiety. We have profound confidence in our armies and our commanders.

"In order to feed our armies, apart from our civil population, we have got to pool all our resources, we must bring together the whole economic strength of our allies. The accomplishment of that task is not so easy.

Fighting Under Disadvantage.

"In this and many other matters we are fighting under a certain disadvantage. Our enemies have been content to enslave themselves to the German General Staff. That gives them a certain unity of control, a certain perfection of machinery, which it is difficult for us to imitate. For, after all, the essential part of our struggle is that we are free nations, that we claim the right to decide each for ourselves what is necessary in the interests of the general cause in which we are engaged.

"That is true. I do not myself wish it otherwise. I am satisfied that with all its inconveniences it gives us a spiritual strength which ultimately will secure victory for us over the enemy. But if we are to succeed despite our freedom we must be prepared to scrap national prejudice, national sentiment, and even, I would say, national interests. That is essential, if we really propose to make the best use of the strength which we have.

"Now, speaking as an Englishman, I am quite confident that some of our allies have suffered more than others. We have not had to undergo the ordeal of invasion. I agree most fully that in many respects the sufferings of France and Italy, not to speak of the smaller

Continued on Page Three.

128,302 Prisoners Taken by Allies Since July 15

PARIS, Sept. 2.—"In the course of their offensive from July 15 to Aug. 31," says an official statement issued today, "the armies of the Allies have taken 128,302 prisoners, including 2,674 officers, and have captured 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine-throwers, 13,783 machine guns, and a considerable quantity of munitions, supplies, and materials of all kinds."

On the French front 75,900 prisoners and 700 guns have been captured by the French since July 18, it is announced today.

ALLIES IN SIBERIA PURSUE RED ARMY

Czechs and Cossacks Moving West Along Trans-Siberian Also Press the Foe.

IMPORTANT BOOTY TAKEN

Bolshevist-Teuton Troops Poison Wells as They Retreat—Fortify Chita Heights.

TOKIO, Aug. 27, (Associated Press.)—Entente allied troops operating in Siberia are closely pursuing the enemy forces in the Uyeraya [Ussuri?] River region, according to an allied official statement issued this afternoon by the Japanese War Office. The statement reads:

The enemy, who on Aug. 24 retreated to the right bank of the Uyeraya River, halted near Shimakofka and took up positions. The allied 12th Division occupied the left bank of the river, near Antofoka and Komalofka, and on the railroad and engaged in reconnoissances.

On Aug. 25 the enemy again retreated to the northward, being closely followed by one company of our infantry. The enemy occupied Shimakofka, and early on Aug. 26 the Entente allied troops moved forward.

In the engagements with the enemy on Aug. 23 and 24 Captain Konomi and Sergeant Major Sumamoto killed fifteen noncommissioned officers and privates and wounded 136 of the enemy, including seven officers. The casualties sustained by the enemy were twice the number of ours. The enemy left behind 300 dead. Our booty included two armored cars, three guns, four machine guns, a number of rifles, and quantities of telephone wire and ammunition.

Detachments of the forces of General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevist commander, on Aug. 24 occupied Dauria, in Transbaikalia, where Semenoff's main forces are being concentrated. Advance guards already have occupied Halanole.

The strength of the enemy along the Siberian railway is not known. Near Soltowni enemy forces numbering 1,000 were seen retreating. They had destroyed the railway bridge and water tank and had poisoned the wells.

Weifnevjinsk, Newzeleginsk, and Zem have been stormed and occupied by Czechoslovak forces and Cossacks coming from the west. The Red Guards are reported to have retreated along the railway and southward to the Russo-Chinese border and to Kiakhta, (in the Province of Transbaikalia, 170 miles southeast of Irkutsk.)

The enemy has established defenses on the eminences near Chita, (capital of Transbaikalia.) The positions are not as strongly guarded as heretofore, but at night searchlights are being vigilantly used.

The enemy landed forces at Kamereluibalof, but, meeting with resistance, the Russian troops assumed the defensive, and finally were driven off. At midnight on Aug. 24 the Russians boarded ships on Lake Khanka and retreated to the eastward.

LENINE NOT DEAD, BOLSHEVIKI ANNOUNCE

Russian Premier Shot by Girl Revolutionist Now Reported to be Recovering.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—According to a dispatch received here today from the official Russian telegraph agency, Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Premier, who was shot Friday night by a Russian female revolutionist, and who was reported to have succumbed to his wounds, is out of danger.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A Russian official wireless dispatch received in London this evening from Moscow says:

"At 9:30 o'clock Sunday night Premier Lenine was sleeping very well. There was no inflammation in the wounds. There was a rise in temperature due to the effusion of blood in the pleura."

A Russian wireless dispatch received here this evening, timed 9 o'clock Monday morning, said that Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, slept comparatively quietly Sunday night. He had had no coughing spells and his general condition was stronger Monday morning.

The girl who shot Lenine on Friday night was Dora Kaplan, a prominent Russian revolutionary, according to a dispatch from Petrograd received today by The Evening Star.

Continued on Page Three.

VENUS PENCILS set the standard of the world for quality. BUY VENUS.—Advt.

OUR MEN WIN 5-DAY BATTLE

Reach Terny-Sorny and Cross the St. Quentin-Soissons Road.

SHELLING DEMORALIZED FOE

Artillerymen Once Got Ahead of Infantry and Captured German Gun Crews.

PRISONERS NUMBER 1,000

Little Boche Who Has Mother in America Taunts His Officer, Also a Captive.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—American Labor Day gives the United States troops north of Soissons an occasion to celebrate their success in reaching Terny-Sorny and the Soissons-St. Quentin highway after five days' fighting against four German divisions. Terny-Sorny, which lies across the road, was reached yesterday.

The foothold on the highway gives the Americans and French on either side a good position on the plateau running along north of the Aisne. To reach this position marks the accomplishment of an objective for which the Americans started last Wednesday, when they were thrown into the line in the region of Bieuxy. On their way they have taken about 1,000 prisoners.

This has been one of the most stubborn, if not the most stubborn, fights in which the Americans have been engaged so far.

French communiqués day after day have called attention to the stubbornness of the bloody fight when the Germans tried to hold the key position against the French and Americans north of Soissons. The American advance of the last days brought many thrilling incidents. Our artillery received congratulations for its work in following the infantry closely and firing point blank into pestiferous German machine gun positions. Our seventy-fives got so close yesterday that the gun crews captured fleeing Germans.

So marked was the enthusiasm of our artillerymen that on one occasion they found they had advanced even beyond our infantry and were doing skirmish fighting against enemy machine guns. A German battery yesterday found itself without infantry between it and the Americans, with both going the same way. Our machine gunners killed the horses at two guns and we captured the guns, both six-inch pieces.

Triple Barrage Used.

Our final attack, which took us to Terny-Sorny, was made after a series of three barrages. After the first barrage the Germans, not thinking there could be any other system than their own plan of one barrage before an attack, rushed from their shelters to meet the Americans. They met another barrage. They went back to shelter, to come out again after that barrage. They were then met by a third barrage.

These tactics killed so many Germans and were so demoralizing to those remaining that our infantry, advancing behind the third barrage, was easily successful, and it was this attack which won more than 500 prisoners.

Examination of German prisoners brought an interesting incident. One little Hun had a mother in America and had once lived there. When asked by an American officer why he was in the German Army he replied that he had to be. When asked what he thought of the Kaiser, he said the Kaiser could "go to hell."

It was very evident this was done for effect in an effort to captivate

Continued on Page Three.

Americans Cut Through Acres of Barbed Wire In Advance to the Bethune-Soissons Roadway

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—The American troops reached the embankments of the Bethune-Soissons roadway late Sunday night by literally cutting their way through acre after acre of barbed wire—the work of two great armies. In gaining the road the Americans passed over great open places consisting of an immense network of wire.

The first wire entanglements had been strung by the French. Then the Germans came along and for their own protection erected an additional wire system.

Many of the wires the Americans had to overcome were new, representing recent work by the Germans, while others were rusty, having stood since the French strung them, some years ago.

In addition to the wire entanglements, the Americans were compelled to overcome a trench system which ran along the hills like canals. The trenches ran in every direction, and most of them were deep, having been dug by either the French or Germans during their respective occupations of the plateau.

TELLS OF BATTLE AS SEEN FROM AIR

French Aviator Describes the Charge of Tanks Across the Nesle-Noyon Canal.

OPENED WAY TO CHEVILLY

Machines Plowed Through Mud and Up the Far Bank Under Shellfire.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sept. 2.—A description of the battle for the Nesle-Noyon Canal has been given to your correspondent by a French airman, who dislocated his elbow in a forced landing when he was attacked by three Germans after losing his own control in the clouds. He said:

"What a pity one of you newspaper men can't fly your own self and see the show the way we do. It is a real picture of war as one used to read about it, with clouds of smoke shells bursting everywhere and infantry dodging forward in open order. I outdistanced in patrol five chasse machines with a flying mission to fly low to harass the boche infantry and do whatever reconnoissance work was possible. The German planes kept very high, and didn't interfere much, save to attack stragglers. They seem to share the loss of morale of the rest of the army, but, like the rest, fight well enough when they have got to.

"We patrolled a section of the canal from Libermont to where it bends round Chevilly. It was the latter region where the scene was most interesting—the enemy fighting hard, supported by plenty of guns. A battery of four light tanks came out in line to cross the canal cutting, which was waterless save for a patch of semi-liquid mud in the middle. Behind each was a group of infantry in skirmishing order. The tanks looked like those 'looper' caterpillars as they reared up on the western edge of the cutting. A shell landed right in front of one as it stood there.

Tanks Crawl Through Mud.

"As I flew round in a circle, I thought the tank was smashed, as it didn't move for nearly a minute. Then it resumed its progress down the bank. No boche was visible in the wood opposite, but they evidently were firing steadily, as our infantry kept cover behind the bank.

"Three tanks wallowed through the mud and successfully climbed up the further bank and moved along the edge of the wood toward the road leading to Chevilly village. Their fire permitted our infantry to get across and disappear into the wood, working northward toward the road. A moment afterward another group accomplished a similar manoeuvre higher up, and they, too, converged southward upon the road. The tank that had been injured seemed to have lost its power. It stuck in the mud with the tractors churning uselessly.

"I flew forward over the village and spotted a score of Germans running back up the hill from the wood through the cemetery on the western

Continued on Page Three.

FIERCE STRUGGLE FOR OISE VALLEY

Von Hutier Orders Repeated Counterattacks to Delay the French Advance.

GERMANS USE HEAVY GUNS

Desperate Efforts to Gain Time for Extrication of the Enemy Forces.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Sept. 2.—General von Hutier has had an important and difficult part to play in the German retreat, and it must be admitted that he has so far played it well. Essentiallv, it was to cover the valley of the Oise.

If Mangin, after the brilliant victory which carried him to the south bank of that river, had been able to force his way up the valley beyond Chauny, von Hutier's front would have been broken, and von Eben's, further south, with the St. Gobain mountain block, which is the southern buttress of the Hindenburg positions, would have been turned—a first-class disaster. The chief aim of the obstinate defense of Noyon and the hills behind it, a perilous defense, was to block the Oise and to support von Eben on the Ailette and before Laffaux.

The danger arose rather on the north than on the south of Noyon from the pressure of Debeney's and Humbert's armies, and so von Hutier was compelled to put up a particularly strong defense before and along the Somme and the Nesle-Noyon Canal until his salient on the Noyon hills could be or had to be withdrawn. Hence the hard fighting on this line and the comparatively slow progress of the French during the last few days.

When I speak of the Somme I mean not only the river, which is a small stream in this region, but the canal which follows its western bank and the marshes and osier beds which lie between the two water courses, making in all an obstacle that can be passed only by roads held by the enemy under artillery and machine-gun fire.

Still smaller than the Somme is its tributary the Ingon, but it also is bordered by swamps and prairies. From the Ingon east of Nesle the unfinished Nord Canal runs south to near Porquericourt. It has been spoken of as a dry trench, but this is a mistake. It is full of water in the northern half of its course—that is, as far as the tunnel midway between the villages of Ercheu and Campagne. This was therefore a good line of provisional arrest, and von Hutier has made the best of it.

The hills on the east of the water line have been well intrenched, and powerful artillery fire has been sent over to the French rear, as well as the foreposts, with an only too plentiful supply of boche explosives and noxious gas. Counterattacks have been launched whenever the French have made material advance, and generally the enemy has been very much alive.

It is all the more to the credit of the 1st French Army that, backed

Continued on Page Three.

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES

Enemy's Resistance Broken Along Whole Front of Haig's Attack.

LYS RETREAT CONTINUES

Americans and British in Close Pursuit—Latter Occupy Neuve Eglise.

ATTACKS ON PERONNE FAIL

Australians Beat Off Repeated Assaults—Germans Lose Ground North of City.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—English, Scottish, and Canadian troops, aided by tanks, today carried the famous Quéant-Drocourt "switch line" on a front of approximately six miles.

The enemy, who was strongly defending this powerfully fortified stretch of trenches, was forced back with great loss, including several thousand prisoners.

The Canadians, whose attack was astride the road from Arras to Cambrai, captured the villages of Dury, Cagnicourt, and Villers-les-Cagnicourt, the last named of which is four miles beyond the line from which the attack started.

The left wing of the assaulting forces, composed of English troops, pierced the German defenses northeast of Eterpigny, and the right, made up of English and Scottish, pushed forward from Riencourt in the direction of Quéant and captured many strongly fortified positions, including the village of Norcuil.

The fighting extended southward to a point beyond Péronne, the British taking many enemy positions, including several villages.

On the Lys front the British continue to gain ground, closely following the retreating enemy. They have captured Neuve Eglise and have advanced to the east of Estaires.

American troops who captured Voormezeele yesterday, in their first battle in Flanders, advanced eastward from that village today, cooperating with the British in close pursuit of the enemy's rearguards.

Today's official reports from Berlin admit the loss of Péronne and certain gains by the British in the attacks upon the Quéant-Drocourt line.

One of the War's Great Battles.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—The British have pierced the Drocourt-Quéant line. In a fierce battle, which has been raging since dawn, and which will probably prove to be one of the most important of the war, Canadian and English troops, at last reports, had at one point driven in about five kilometers, or a little more than three miles, and were still going.

The fighting was as furious as any since the war began and increased in intensity as the British battled their way forward, meeting the ever-growing resistance of the enemy, who had put in every available man and was rushing up reserves at the rear.

Thousands of prisoners have been captured. The roads to the British rear are jammed with them.

There has been fierce fighting in Dury, which was taken by the British, and Mount Dury, which the Germans held in great strength, was stormed. The British went on after killing enormous numbers of the enemy. The Germans died fighting here, as elsewhere.

Cagnicourt Wood and Cagnicourt have been captured, and the Bois de Bouche, to the southeast, is reported also to have been occupied.

There has been heavy fighting in Buissy, northeast of Quéant, where large numbers of prisoners have been captured, and similar progress has been made against the northern end of the Quéant-Drocourt line for some distance.

All during the night there was very heavy fighting around the British positions, which were almost jammed up against the great German defense system. Piles of dead Germans were one of the results. In one enemy at-

Archie Roosevelt at Hospital in South; Brought from France for Treatment

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 2.—Captain Archibald Roosevelt, son of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who was wounded last April during the capture of Cantigny in the first offensive carried out by General Pershing's men, telephoned today to the home of his father at Sagamore Hill from a hospital in the South.

He was not feeling well after his voyage from France, he said, but declared that he hoped in a week or ten days to be at Oyster Bay. Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt, formerly Miss Mary S. Lockwood of Boston, and their 5-months-old son, whom Captain Roosevelt has never seen, are now at Oyster Bay, where they went from Boston after news had arrived that Captain Roosevelt would soon be in this country.

Captain Roosevelt's left arm is paralyzed. The wound in his left kneecap has healed, but the wound in his arm has so far failed to respond to treatment. The elbow was shattered by a machine gun bullet while the Captain was leading his men in a charge, and several nerves were injured. The wounded elbow was operated on twice in Paris, without apparent success, and the surgeons who have been treating him reported that eight months might pass before it would be possible to determine whether the paralyzed arm would be useful again. Captain Roosevelt is also suffering from what he described as a "bad case of nerves."

"Archie did not want to come back," Colonel Roosevelt said today, "but desired to remain in France, because he thought that, if invalided home, he would not get an opportunity to return to the front. He fought tooth and nail to remain there."

Colonel Roosevelt said that he hoped his son's condition would be such that he might come to Oyster Bay and receive treatment here.

DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A splendid tonic and a deliciously refreshing drink. Use in place of lemons.—Advt.

tack a Sergeant with a machine gun killed six Germans who tried to rush him.

Attack After Crash Barrage.

It was soon after 5 o'clock in the morning that the massed British cannon broke loose with a roar that was heard for miles in a crash barrage. The whole sky seemed ablaze, as thousands of British shells poured into the German wire and lines.

When the barrage raised the Canadians and English swarmed over the top. Just behind them were numerous tanks of all sizes. They had been over only a minute when the enemy opened with a counter-barrage, which is said to have been by far the strongest he has put down since the British offensive began.

The instant the British appeared the Germans in many cases jumped out of their trenches and held their hands high above their heads. In some cases, however, the advancing British met a hail of machine gun bullets, but, notwithstanding this, they pushed on. Quickly the first line was overcome.

Many Germans Panic-stricken.

From all along the line came reports that Germans in dugouts were absolutely panic-stricken and that many of them were found cowering in holes and screaming with fright.

By 7:30 o'clock the British had completely passed the German front and support lines. It was then that the motor machine guns dashed out on to the good roads at the German rear. Tanks also managed to get through, and they are working far in advance of the infantry.

Some of the fast motor machine guns are reported by the airplanes to have made their way along the Canal du Nord on the roads between Douai and Marquion, while others are reported to be holding the bridgeheads against large numbers of German reserves, who certainly are coming up in the rear.

Along the Arras-Cambrai road the British have made good progress, and Villers-lez-Cagnicourt, which was protected by special belts of wire and a powerful trench system, was the scene of desperate fighting. Both Villers-lez-Cagnicourt and Cagnicourt are in British hands, and the British have carried the battle considerably to the east of these towns.

At the crossroads northeast of Cagnicourt, where the Arras-Cambrai highway crosses the Millers-lez-Cagnicourt-Saudemont road, as well as all through this district, the Germans were in great strength. The crossroads are only nine and a half miles from Cambrai, and their defense is of the utmost importance to the enemy.

Reports from Dury show that the fighting was of a desperate nature before the Germans, who were massed there and were about to deliver a powerful assault against the British positions, were overcome.

Germans Signal for Help.

As the British made progress all along the line rocket after rocket flamingly ascended through the battle smoke from German positions as the hard pressed enemy, first here and then there, called for assistance from those in the rear. The barrage had completely unnerved the Germans. The British then smashed their way through line after line, fighting in many cases hand to hand, and bayonets were used freely.

The wood north of Quéant was found to be full of Germans with machine guns. The fighting there was of the very hardest nature until the British cleared the wood. Tanks again did heroic service. Where shells had failed to break through the wire, tanks rolled it out flat and charged down into the masses of Germans. Those who did not fall before the guns were crushed, together with their machine guns.

The streets of Dury were carpeted with German dead. Here the British captured the town Mayor, and among other prisoners taken near by were several battalion commanders. Mount Dury was stormed soon afterward, but it was taken only after a terrific struggle.

British wounded returning from the fighting here said that from the top of the hill they could see Germans coming up in the east in masses. From the same point there could be seen German artillery retiring.

Canadian's Loss Relatively Small.

It was the Canadians who took Dury and the hill. Although facing a heavy fire they had only a small fraction of the casualties they inflicted on the foe.

All sorts of troops have been captured. Elements of six German divisions, fresh and tired, have been identified by troops on a front of 2,000 yards. Good troops and the sweepings of the German Army are fighting here. One prisoner taken was a Red Cross man, until he was discharged a few months ago because of an incurable illness and a mutilated hand. He had been taken back into the army as an infantryman.

Fierce Counterattacks Expected.

At this writing counterattacks by the Germans are expected, and they probably will be of a most violent nature. The British, however, are prepared to deal with them. Everywhere the British have attacked in the woods they have met with a hail of bullets, and the resistance they met with in these localities increased the deeper they went. In the first of such positions attacked the Germans ran after offering short resistance.

However, by the time the woods southeast of Cagnicourt were reached the resistance stiffened materially. Germans were found all over the place, blazing away with machine guns from nests and holes scraped in the ground, protected by barbed wire. In all the villages there was hand-to-hand fighting from building to building and from ruin to ruin.

The German prisoners were for the most part a dirty, hungry, dejected lot. The officers asked for food as soon as they reached the cages. Many prisoners said they were convinced that the war would be over this year. "Does that mean that the Germans have lost?" asked an officer of one large group. The members of the group replied that they did not care whether the Allies won or not. All they and their comrades wanted was peace. They all spoke of the great numbers of their comrades killed, and those from the German rear were especially impressed by the vast piles of German dead lying on the ground where the British had passed.

Both the Canadian and English troops report that the Germans in many places fought to the finish and died at their guns, firing until they were killed. They had orders to hold on until the last, for the German commanders realize the seriousness of their position with their boasted Wotan line pierced and the British still driving on behind it.

If the British maintain their gains in the face of the expected German counterattacks, the launching of which may still further increase the violence of the struggle, the Hindenburg line will be in the greatest danger.

In the southern battle area the British again continued their advance between Peronne and Bapaume, and there has been heavy fighting all along the lines. East of Péronne and Mont St. Quentin more ground has been gained. There has been hard fighting in the southern zone, but nowhere has it approached in intensity that at Drocourt.

Motor Patrols to Seize Bridgeheads.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2, (Reuter.)—The troops of General Horne and General Byng began today's offensive southeast of Arras, and by 7:30 o'clock this morning they had completely reached the Drocourt-Quéant switch line.

Two hours later it was rumored that groups of British motor machine gunners had been seen on the bank of the Canal du Nord, nearly five miles east of the nearest point on the Drocourt line. These were only highly mobile patrols, pushing on to try to seize the bridgeheads.

By today's success the British struck the Germans one of the most smashing and strategically serious blows they have ever received in a single day's fighting. The Germans are reported to have had eight divisions in readiness to meet the blow.

Among the prisoners taken are men who had been hurriedly thrown in the fighting line from all sorts of units.

Now "Mopping Up" Péronne.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—Australian troops, having crossed the Somme, capturing Péronne, are mopping it up, during the course of which there has been brisk fighting in the streets. They have captured other towns and positions in the same neighborhood, and one force is pushing northward astride the Canal du Nord. At last reports it had reached Allaines on the east side of the canal and the high ground opposite on the west bank.

The Canal du Nord constitutes another heavily defended German defense system, and the British in the fighting along this waterway have killed an enormous number of Germans, who seem to have been packed in this locality.

Another force is pushing eastward, following generally the course of the Cologne River from Péronne. More of the Péronne-Bapaume road has been taken.

There has been heavy fighting in Sailly-Saillisel, where one hundred prisoners were taken and another large group of Germans killed by the British. Other forces are pushing forward down the Hirondelle Valley and are close to Noreuil, which is also being approached from the north of Longatte. This force is engaged in overcoming heavy resistance.

Early this morning the British began operating in the area northeast of Hendecourt. After three counterattacks on the town had been smothered the British attacked the headquarters at the château, from which seventy prisoners, including a battalion commander and his complete staff, were taken.

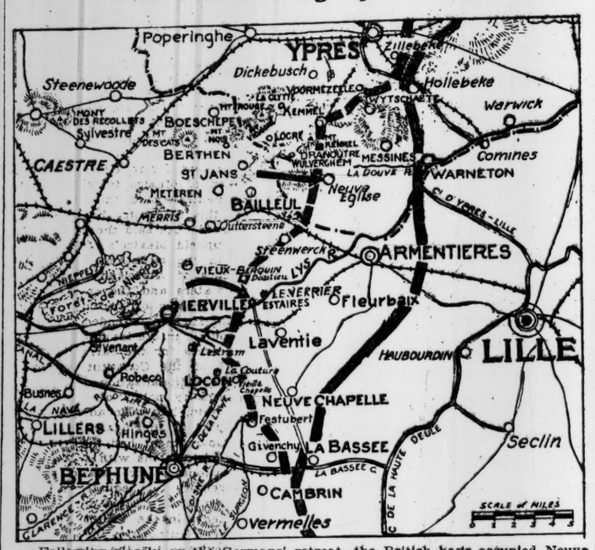
So swiftly did the British advance that at one point in the recent fighting a complete horse ambulance, including two doctors and 350 prisoners, were taken. At one place a British officer with one man bombed an enemy trench and then advanced. Eighty Germans of the garrison surrendered to the pair.

The effects of the recent allied artillery fire are shown in an order signed by General Ludendorff, which also apparently discloses a shortage of German artillery. General Ludendorff says that in one month the allied shell fire destroyed 13 per cent. of the German guns in action. He directs that strong counterbattery measures be taken.

Haig's Smash Into Queant-Drocourt Line

The area gained by the British attack yesterday appears on the map in black. The heavy black line represents the Hindenburg line proper.

The Diminishing Lys Salient



Following closely on the Germans' retreat, the British have occupied Neuve Eglise and Estaires, the location of both of which is indicated by an arrow.

GERMANS MUST RETIRE TO CHEMIN DES DAMES

Franco-American Successes Will Force Retreat—Foe Is Burning His Supplies.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—Huge fires which were seen in the direction of Vauxaillon, northeast of Soissons, at 3 o'clock this afternoon indicated that the enemy was burning his supplies. There is said to be nothing else inflammable in that region.

Today's successes completed the conquest of the Soissons plateau, which will compel the Germans to retire to the Chemin des Dames, which itself is menaced by the French advance toward Vauxaillon.

Allies Now Hold Plateaus.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—French troops continued their advance northeast of Soissons last night and today. They have occupied Leuilly and Terny-Sorny, on the high ground east of Crécy-au-Mont and Juvigny, and have made progress north of Crouy.

On the front north of Noyon they have crossed the Canal du Nord opposite Nesle and gained a footing on the western slopes of Hill 77.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—While the principal feats are now being performed on the British part of the battleline, General Mangin continues to forge ahead, adding every day to the enemy's losses and to his danger. General Mangin's success is due not only to the valor of his Franco-American troops, but to the skill in manoeuvring that he has shown. Not contenting himself with attacking frontally the heights between Crécy-au-Mont and Juvigny, he manoeuvred at the same time by the south and, filtering his forces through the long ravine running through Vaux-Regis, Chavigny, Juvigny, and Leury and passing by Pasly, Cuffies, and Crouy, he is forcing the Germans to retire on their left as far as Bucy-le-Long and giving completeness and solidity to the movement.

Numerous Austro-Hungarian prisoners continue to be taken by this army, which is approaching Coucy, north of Soissons.

The general situation of the front between the Oise and Aisne Rivers is very good.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday received tonight at the War Department says that north of the Aisne American troops made further progress east of Juvigny. The statement reads:

Section A—North of the Aisne our troops have made further progress east of Juvigny. There is nothing else of importance to report.

BRITISH AIRMEN ACTIVE.

They Destroy 14 German Planes and Drop Many Tons of Bombs.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The operations of the British aviators in the fighting zone are described in an official communication tonight as follows:

After the heavy rain of Saturday night the weather improved on Sunday, and our airplanes and balloons carried on their work in a clear atmosphere and high wind.

In spite of the opposition of enemy machines, over 1,000 photographs were taken by our aviators and many reconnoissances effected. Contact with our advancing troops was closely maintained.

Our observation balloons were constantly pushed forward, and these, with our artillery patrols, kept our batteries informed as to numerous targets, which were successfully engaged.

Throughout the day the area in which the Germans were entering was searched by our low-flying airmen, who everywhere attacked enemy troops and transports with bombs and machine gun fire, causing heavy casualties and much confusion. Bridges and railway connections were heavily bombed in the enemy back areas.

In the air fighting eight enemy machines were destroyed and four driven down out of control. Six hostile balloons were brought down in flames by our airplanes. Eight of our machines are missing.

On the following night bombing was continued both in the zone immediately behind the battleline and further east. A German airdrome beyond St. Quentin was heavily attacked and direct hits were observed. We lost one night bombing machine.

During the twenty-four hours over thirty-four tons of bombs were launched on different targets.

In addition to the hostile machines already reported to have been accounted for on Friday last, our anti-aircraft fire brought down a German night bombing machine on that date.

The official statement of aerial activities says:

Six hostile machines were destroyed in air fighting on Aug. 31 and three driven down out of control. Seven of our machines are missing. In spite of low clouds the work of the British air forces along the front was carried on throughout the day in close co-operation with the troops on the ground by our airplanes and balloons. A large number of photographs were taken and enemy movements kept under observation. Twelve and one-half tons of bombs were dropped between dawn and dusk. At night flying was impossible.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Tonight's official report on aerial operations says:

Bad weather interfered with the aerial operations on Sept. 1. Nevertheless, four enemy airplanes were brought down and one captive balloon was set afire. Our patrol machines carried out bombardments in the region of La Fère. Convoys on the roads radiating around St. Quentin and La Fère were subjected to machine gun fire.

During the night 9,868 kilos of bombs were dropped on the railway stations at Marle, Laon, and Ham, causing fires. Eight tons of projectiles were dropped on bivouacs in the neighborhood of Villers-Franqueux and on stations at Maison Bleue and Guignicourt. Four and a half tons of projectiles were dropped on the latter place, causing heavy damage.

RESORTING TO OLD TACTICS.

Germans Mining Evacuated Area and Flooding Country Behind Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Official advices from Paris today brought news that the Germans during their retreats have been attempting to retard the advance of the allied forces by rendering the ground treacherous, blowing up roads, planting mines in the streets of towns, and seeking to divert water from river beds to flood the country. German pioneers have been ordered to blow up flood gates, and a large flooding system has been designed back of Noyon.

"The Germans," said one of the dispatches received today, "pressed by the Allies, are attempting to check the advance of the latter by desperate counterattacks in which they engage their best divisions, but they are so well aware that in the end their efforts will be of no avail they have already given orders not only for withdrawal lines to be prepared, but also to turn into a wilderness the ground in front of the Allies' troops and to raise artificial barrages designed to check the Allies' progress.

"Their pioneers are busy breaking up all kinds of works behind the present line of battle, dealing principally with the roads. The Germans set mines to blow up the road crossings, in the same way at river crossings wells are dug on each side of the road and filled with explosives. Their object is to blow up the entire width of the causeway and flood the adjoining fields.

"In the towns the Germans accomplish the same sort of underground work. The road crossings are undermined, wells are dug beneath the pavement and filled with explosives set to detonate only when convoys are overhead. Drains are blocked up so as to flood the causeway.

"Orders have been given to German pioneers to blow up the flood gates and work gaps in the towing path so as to make the water course run into the depressions. A large flooding system is designed back of Noyon. The few remaining trees on the edge of the roads are to be thrown down and set across the roads. The railways are to be completely destroyed by the use of petards disposed from place to place beneath the rails or close to the shifting of the points. The Germans have already started to make the ground they abandoned in August treacherous. A number of their works had to be left half completed, their time being short. Elsewhere the enemy was so suddenly repelled from his positions that he had no time to explode the mines."

THE GERMAN DEFENSE LINES.

The One Now Cut and the Ones Behind It.

The breaking through of the Drocourt-Quéant line, fourteen miles long, on a six-mile front across the Arras-Cambrai highway carries the British further east than they have been in Artois since the beginning of the war. Where they are astride of the Arras-Cambrai highway they have also pierced the Hindenburg line, which, coming down from the western defenses of Douai, forms a junction with the highway near Maucourt.

The so-called "switch line" of Drocourt-Quéant, known a year ago as the Siegfried line, was created in February, 1916, with a double purpose—as an outpost of the northern part of the Hindenburg line and as a protection to the supply depots of Douai and Cambrai. To the southeast is another protective line, almost a continuation of the Siegfried, known as the Wotan line—twelve miles long—Bullecourt-La Vacqueria.

In anticipating their great retreat to the Hindenburg from the Wotan south, (March 17-19, 1917,) made necessary by the strategic positions obtained by the Allies in the battle of the Somme, (July 1-Nov. 19, 1916,) and a more or less complete knowledge of the campaign Haig and Nivelle had planned for the following Spring, the Germans wished at all hazards to protect Douai and Cambrai, as these places would feed the Hindenburg line as far as the sector in the front supplied from Laon. In their retreat they evacuated Bapaume and Péronne and turned, for the time, St. Quentin and La Fère from supply stations into strongly fortified positions.

Both before and after the German retreat the British made some progress along the Arras-Cambrai highway but did not quite reach the Siegfried line. In the battle of Cambrai last November they flanked this line on the south, but could not get in its rear on account of the Wotan line. They crossed this line almost throughout its entire length and pierced the Hindenburg line at Marcoing, five miles southwest of Cambrai. In an attempt to utilize the position thus obtained against the Siegfried line General Byng exposed his right wing to the German counterattack which was made on Nov. 30. Still the British continued all Winter to hold the horizontal at the end of the Siegfried line, and the first move in the great offensive of March 21 was to deprive them of it.

Now they have pierced the line at a point which also gives them the angle of the Hindenburg line—the vertex of the the triangle Douai-Maucourt-Cambrai. Although a position on the base Douai-Cambrai, only eight miles east of the present fracture, would make Cambrai untenable and destroy the usefulness of its communications to the south the retreat of the Germans from their present front in Picardy to the Hindenburg line would be secure so long as the new Wotan line held, which is said to be particularly fortified in the space between its northern extremity, Bullecourt, and the southern extremity of the Siegfried line, Quéant.

The actual defense of Germany's western frontier is imposed on what is known as the line of the Meuse, which ascends south through Belgium and occupies France at an average distance of ninety miles east of the Hindenburg line. It cuts the following horizontal lines: Nieuport to the German frontier, 145 miles; Ypres, 138; La Bassée, 140; Arras, 142; Cambrai, 120; Bapaume, 138; Péronne, 140; Roye, 142; Noyon, 132; Soissons, 120, and Rheims, which is 88 miles from the German frontier.

It was the line of the Meuse on which are the Belgian forts of Liége and Namur, and the French fortified camps of Mezières, Sedan, and Verdun, toward which the Germans rushed in August, 1914. It is the Rhine's historic protection on the west.

Now, however, between the Hindenburg line and the Meuse there are two other protective lines. Both have been known to aerial observers since the Summer of 1915. The one further west begins at Sesvan Gent on the Dutch frontier, follows the ship canal south as far as Ghent, and then ascends the right bank of the Scheldt as far as Condé. From Condé it proceeds along the Franco-Belgian frontier to the southeast, covers the old French forts of Maubeuge and Hirson, and links up with the Meuse at the fortified camp of Mezières. The other begins at Antwerp and links up with the Meuse at Namur, forming an arc to the southwest via Brussels, Hal, Charleroi, and the Senne and Sambre Rivers.

HERTLING ATTACKED ON REPLY TO CECIL

Failed to Show That the Pan Germans Do Not Control, Says Vorwaerts.

SILENT ON LEADING ISSUES

Frankfurter Zeitung Regrets That It Cannot Cite Proof of Berlin Moderation.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—Count von Hertling's birthday speech has aroused no great enthusiasm in Germany, even the favored organ Germania hints that the Chancellor shows himself to be more of a philosopher than a statesman who has to deal with realities.

Vorwärts heads his answer to Lord Robert Cecil as "not happy," and thinks that the Chancellor was in rather bad temper, though it was his birthday. It goes on to say:

"Hertling had an excellent opportunity to smite a weapon from the hand of the enemy by declaring himself to be the Chancellor of the Reichstag majority, standing in opposition to the Pan Germans. Instead of that, however, he contented himself with a compliment to the occupant of the throne, which may be effective in Germany, but which can hardly be regarded abroad as proof positive that the Pan Germans are not the ruling factors in German politics.

Vorwärts heads his answer to Lord time, and for that reason we find the dry vacuity in his utterance doubly painful. He makes no attempt to deal with the great problems of the time, such as democracy and the league of nations. No word about Prussian franchise reform appears in his speech. No effort is made to outline that new Germany for which thousands and thousands are giving their lives. Hertling is firmly rooted in the old order of things, and every recognition of the coming new time is foreign to his nature."

Having thus presented an interesting picture of the German Chancellor as a convinced, stubborn Pan German, Vorwärts takes the Pan Germans under its accommodating wing, and in commenting on the Cecil interview declares that they are not responsible for the prolongation of the war. "Had they been so responsible," it says, "a storm of popular will would have blown them away."

That absurdity is followed up by a still more ridiculous argument. "When the enemies' communiqués report heavy German losses," says Vorwärts, "one may be certain that that Germany with which Cecil appears to sympathize has lost a large number of its supporters. No one can expect us to support Cecil's method of fighting Pan Germanism by killing its opponents."

Such stupidities are interesting evidence of the confused state of the German mind. The Frankfurter Zeitung believes that Cecil's utterance is clear proof of the Entente's intention to annihilate Germany. It regards that as very pitiful, seeing that "the belief that the war cannot be ended by arms gains ground in Germany and that Hertling no longer lives under the illusion of that peace by victory of which the Pan Germans have not yet ceased to talk."

The same journal regrets, however, that it cannot produce the Chancellor's word for it and that his latest speech still shows no sign of repentance.

The Berliner Tageblatt discovers a more moderate tone in Cecil's interview, but says that it does not inspire with hope, for "there is only one Germany when she is threatened with smashing defeat and all its consequences, and Cecil must not forget that."

Practically all other Berlin journals regard the Cecil utterance as a definite refusal to have anything to do with peace on any other basis than the complete defeat of Germany, and there are naturally the usual comments about innocent Germany which has accomplished so much for humanity and about her bloodthirsty enemies.

Maximilian Harden has again been muzzled on account of an article in Die Zukunft week before last, the issue of this weekend being prevented from appearing. It is not stated for what period the suspension holds good. The article which aroused the ire of the military authorities was a long and ponderous Egyptian parable in Harden's heaviest, dullest, and most involved style. It is difficult to see all he was driving at, but there are evident though indirect references, presumably to the Kaiser and other ruling personalities, and the military authorities apparently solved the riddle and so decided to silence the parable maker.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

British

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Night Report—This morning Canadians and English, accompanied by tanks, attacked astride the Arras-Cambrai road and carried on a wide front that portion of the powerfully organized defensive system known as the Drocourt-Quéant line, which lies south of the River Scarpe.

The enemy was holding his trenches in strength and opposed determined resistance to our advance. On the whole front of the assault this resistance was broken, with great loss to the enemy. The Canadians have taken Dury, Villers-lez-Cagnicourt and Cagnicourt and have made progress beyond these places.

On their left, English battalions fought their way forward throughout the German defenses northeast of Eterpigny. On the right of the attack English and Scottish troops pressed forward beyond Riencourt-lez-Cagnicourt in the direction of Quéant and captured many strongly fortified positions, including the village of Noreuil.

South of this point also our troops made progress, and early in the afternoon repulsed a heavy counterattack which the enemy launched in great strength east of Vaulx-Vraucourt.

The English reached the outskirts of Beugny and have taken Villers-au-Flos. There was sharp fighting throughout the day about Le Transloy. In this locality also hostile counterattacks were repulsed, and the English captured the village.

Between Saillisel and Péronne English and Australian divisions have driven the enemy from St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and captured the villages of Allaines and Haut-Allaines.

East and southeast of Péronne repeated German counterattacks were beaten off by the Australians, with heavy loss to the enemy. Several thousand prisoners were captured during the course of the day.

Our patrols have made further progress in the western outskirts of Lens.

On the Lys front our troops continue to gain ground and are in close touch with the enemy.

Day Report—Yesterday Welsh and Eastern County troops captured Sailly-Saillisel after heavy fighting.

The English have drawn near Le Transloy and Noreuil, where they took a number of prisoners. Riencourt-lez-Cagnicourt and the German positions south of the village were captured during the night by English and Scottish troops, together with some hundreds of prisoners.

In the sector south of the Scarpe Canadian and English troops attacked at 5 o'clock this morning. They are reported to be making good progress.

In the Lys sector we have reached the Lys River east of Estaires and have captured Neuve Eglise.

French

PARIS, Sept. 2.

Night Report—During the day our troops who last evening crossed the Canal du Nord opposite Nesle advanced to the east of the canal and have gained a footing on the western slopes of Hill 77. We took prisoners.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we continued our progress on the plateaus east of Crécy-au-Mont and Juvigny, despite the enemy's stubborn resistance. We occupied Leuilly and Terny-Sorny, and have advanced north of Crouy.

Day Report—In the region of the Canal du Nord the artillery activity was violent. The French repulsed two counterattacks by the enemy upon the village of Campagne, maintaining their positions.

In the region of the Ailette the French made fresh progress in the wood west of Coucy-le-Château and east of Pont St. Mard. One hundred prisoners remained in the hands of the French.

In the Champagne an enemy raid in the region of Aubérive was without result.

German

BERLIN, (via London,) Sept. 2.

Night Report—The English have attacked between the Scarpe and the Somme. To the southeast of Arras and to the north of Péronne they gained ground. Reserves met their thrust. On both sides of Bapaume the enemy was repulsed.

Between the Oise and the Aisne French attacks developed this afternoon after strong artillery fighting.

Day Report—Fronts of Crown Prince Rupprecht and General von Boehn—There have been fortified engagements on both sides of the Lys.

Between the Scarpe and the Somme the British are continuing their attacks on a front forty-five kilometers [twenty-eight miles] wide. The effect of our military fire against troops placed in readiness by the enemy southeast of Arras and on both sides of Bapaume appreciably contributed toward their repulse.

The hottest points in the fighting were at Hendecourt and Noreuil, the shell crater field east of Bapaume and between Rancourt and Bouchavesnes. The enemy north of Hendecourt won ground in the direction of Cagnicourt. He was driven back to Hendecourt by our counterattack. Fighting took place for a long time around Noreuil. It remained in our possession.

On both sides of Vaulx-Vrancourt a tank attack failed. During this period the occupants of an airplane, Lieutenant Schweitzegor and Vice Sergeant Major Guenter, shot a tank into flames with their machine gun. Another was destroyed by artillery fire.

Southeast of Bapaume we repulsed an enemy attack the main weight of which was directed against Villers-au-Flos.

North of the Somme we brought the enemy, who since the early morning had pushed forward strong forces, to a standstill on the line of Sailly-Saillisel, St. Pierre-Vaast Wood, and east of Bouchavesnes and Mont St. Quentin.

Péronne was occupied by the enemy.

On both sides of Nesle the French continued to attack. After the strongest drumfire, they once more attempted, by means of deeply echeloned infantry attacks, to break through the canal position.

North of the Nesle-Ham railway line Infantry Regiment 56, under the leadership of Major von Loedbeke, made every enemy assault fail. In renewed attacks during the evening, in co-operation with a Hessian company, it drove the enemy out of its lines where he had penetrated them. Field artillery which advanced with the first line of infantry to counterattack played an important part in this success.

South of the Nesle-Ham railway lines Brandenburg and Silesian troops completely repulsed the enemy before their lines.

French attacks during the evening south of Libermont broke down.

On both sides of Noyon enemy infantry, after the heavy fighting of Aug. 31, which was productive of heavy losses for them, remained inactive. Also between the Oise and the Aisne fighting activity was restricted mostly to artillery duels.

Powerful enemy attacks on the Ailette Plain and north of Soissons were repulsed.

AMERICANS INCREASE GAINS IN FLANDERS

Pass Eastward Through Voormezeele Aiding British in Routing German Rearguards.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—American troops fighting with the British on the Flanders front made further progress today in the Voormezeele region.

The Americans have passed through Voormezeele in an easterly direction, overcoming stiff enemy resistance.

The British, assisted by the American troops, continue to advance in the Lys salient on the heels of the retiring Germans, driving the enemy rearguards before them. Douilieu and Le Verrier have been occupied.

Opposition developed near Steenwerck, but it was beaten down. The advance east of Kemmel continues. The British have gained ground toward Panbroek Moulin.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FLANDERS, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—In their first fighting in Belgium the Americans captured Voormezeele and several strong German positions in that immediate vicinity. On their entrance into Voormezeele the invaders found that all that remained of the town were piles of débris, for the shellfire had been so intense that hardly one brick was left standing upon another.

As the Americans advanced, the German rearguards, from what little cover remained, opened up with their machine guns, but these were quickly silenced without much trouble. Elsewhere in the same locality the Americans also advanced the line, keeping in contact with the retreating enemy.

Counterattacks by the Germans resulted in their gaining a little more than a slight foothold, which in every case was quickly loosened by British and American reattacks. In most places the Germans did not even get a foothold, for the advancing formations were met with hurricanes of fire, under which they melted away.

TORONTO WELCOMES AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Enthusiastic Crowds at the Exhibition Cheer a Visiting Battalion.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 2.—The spirit of patriotism in all Toronto citizens is burning more strongly than ever today as a result of the visit to the Canadian National Exhibition of a battalion of American soldiers. For several days this battalion will mingle with Toronto's people and knit still tighter the ties which bind these adjoining nations which are now fighting for a common cause.

Toronto is not what might be termed a wildly enthusiastic city, but yesterday the sight of the Americans parading around the exhibition grounds and in front of the grand stand brought forth cheer after cheer.

The battalion was not expected until this morning, so that not more than a handful of citizens was on hand to welcome it on arrival late yesterday. Sir Robert Borden was there, however, with T. A. Russell, President of the C. N. E.; Mayor Church, the Hon. Gideon Robertson, and C. A. B. Brown, and it was not many minutes before a cheering crowd assembled.

The Major commanding, with his officers, was introduced to the Premier of Canada and the other dignitaries, and officially welcomed.

The exhibition guests, with the staff officers, then adjourned to the Rosary Hall, where tea was served, while the men made preparations to mess.

About 7:30 o'clock the battalion formed, with their rifles on their shoulders, and marched through the grounds. The garrison battalion in the model camp was visited, and a march past carried out in front of the grand stand.

It was through a crowded avenue of cheering people that the battalion marched. Everywhere the marchers evoked favorable criticism, and the Stars and Stripes was applauded. As the battalion was passing the fountain Creatore's band broke into "God Save the King" while the battalion stood at attention. When the battalion paraded in front of the packed grand stand the acclaim that greeted them could be heard from one end of the exhibition grounds to the other.

After a further parade around the grounds the battalion was dismissed, and then the men enjoyed themselves for the rest of the evening.

There were 174,000 people at the exhibition today, which is probably a record for a single day's attendance at an annual exhibition.

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CAPTURED 1,500, LOST 25.

Australians' Record in Storming and Drop Many Tons of Bombs.

LONDON, Sept. 2. — The Australians who captured Mont St. Quentin with 1,500 prisoners and thereby rendered the fall of Péronne inevitable accomplished the feat within an hour and with a loss to themselves of only twenty-five men, according to The Daily Mail's correspondent at British Headquarters in France.

Continuing his narrative of the achievements of the Australians, the correspondent says that the better part of three German divisions crumbled to pieces before one Australian unit. The Germans appeared to have felt some sort of nameless terror similar to that which takes possession of troops fighting against Indians in their native haunts.

The capture of Péronne, according to the corespondent, should turn the enemy's present line and hasten his retreat. He has now in this southern quarter only one good position to hold before he reaches the Hindenburg line from St. Quentin northward.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners were taken by the Australians in the vicinity of Péronne yesterday.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads

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BAVARIAN KING TO GO TO BULGAR CAPITAL

German Kaiser's Visit to Ferdinand at Bad Nauheim Excites Curiosity.

SEPARATE ENVOYS TO SOFIA

Frankfurther Zeitung Finds in the Move a Useless Scheme for Taxing the National Budget.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Times Hague correspondent telegraphs that the German Kaiser's visit to the King of Bulgaria at Bad Nauheim excites curiosity there, since, according to a telegram to the Vossische Zeitung from Munich, Herr Dandl, the Bavarian Premier, who goes to Berlin for the settling of the Federal Council's Foreign Affairs Committee, which takes place on Monday, will thereafter go to Chiem to accompany the King of Bavaria on his journey to Bulgaria. The King of Bavaria proposes to remain five days in Sofia.

The Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Bavarian and Saxon Governments have decided to establish their own legations at Sofia. The creation of this diplomatic representation will be announced next week by a special decree. Bavaria will accredit its Vienna representative to Sofia, and Saxony will send a representative of its own to Sofia. The Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"The German Empire, according to the Constitution, is only represented abroad through the Kaiser, and, consequently, to have representatives of the Federal States in addition to those of the Empire, is nonsense. At best, they are a plaything for uselessly taxing the national budget. Abroad, however, they can also arouse and strengthen the belief that the German Empire is in reality not the firm and unified State it represents itself to be before the world."

VON HINTZE OFF TO VIENNA.

German Foreign Minister to Confer With Burian on Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 2.—Admiral von Hintze, having returned to Berlin from headquarters, is leaving for Vienna today in order to discuss the Polish settlement with Count Burian. There are persistent rumors of Burian's fall, owing to his tenacity in clinging to the Austro-Polish settlement.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that America spares no expense for propaganda to show Russia the force and greatness of America. The paper speaks of a gigantic American film which is being prepared and will soon be given in Petrograd before the astonished public. The paper says the film cost a tremendous amount of money, which could better be used in fighting the cholera.

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR CAILLAUX ORDERED

But Doctors Decide Prisoner's Continued Detention Would Not Be Dangerous.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The state of health of Caillaux, who has been detained in prison for several months pending completion of the magisterial investigation of the charges against him, has now been formally brought to the attention of Captain Bouchardon, the military court prosecutor, for investigation by the Magistrate in charge of the case.

The prison doctor, having observed that Caillaux had grown much thinner and was subject to abnormally high color, diagnosed that he was suffering from distension of the arteries. In conjunction with Dr. Souquet, an eminent specialist, the prison medical officer formally reported that it was necessary that Caillaux undergo treatment with high frequency electric currents according to the Alsonval method.

On receiving reports to this effect from the prison doctor and Captain Bouchardon, three professors were nominated by the dean of the medical profession in Paris to examine the patient. They reported that the condition of Caillaux was not sufficiently serious to render continued detention dangerous, and advised that he be allowed to take more exercise and follow the Alsonval treatment, which, they suggested, might be administered in the Val de Grace Military Hospital.

Captain Bouchardon has now requested the three professors to state whether it is not possible that the treatment be applied to Caillaux at the Santé Prison, and he is now awaiting their reply. It is reported that Captain Bouchardon purposes to authorize Caillaux to spend a much longer period daily in the prison gardens.

TOLD TO SINK EVERYTHING.

U-Boat Captain Says Orders Were Changed Since He Left Germany.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 2.—The German submarine operating among the fishing fleet off the Nova Scotia coast is camouflaged with large wavelike lines, according to Captain Manuel Quadros of the American fishing schooner Rush, sunk by the U-boat a week ago. Captain Quadros, who, with nineteen members of his crew, reached his home here tonight, said that the undersea craft was painted dark gray and that for several feet above the waterline the disguising marks were invisible. The U-boat, he said, was about 250 feet in length.

Captain Quadros and three of his men were aboard the enemy craft for about three hours and had a long conversation with its commander, who spoke excellent English and Portuguese. He told the fishermen that there were American magazines and newspapers on the U-boat, and he accused the newspapers of distorting the truth about the submarines. He said that when his vessel left Germany it was under instructions to sink only three-masters, but that because of the attitude of the American press orders had come to the U-boat by wireless to sink everything in sight.

The submarine commander had a list of vessels he had sunk. It was headed by the American schooner Progress, one of eight fishermen sent to the bottom off Nantucket early in August. In response to a query by Captain Quadros, the commander said he did not have on his list the Gloucester schooners Rob Roy and Annie Perry, sunk off the Nova Scotia coast a short time later.

British Capture Bulgar Salients.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British official communication dealing with the operations in Macedonia says: "On Sept. 1 we captured salient enemy positions north of Alcakmah and west of the Vardar River."

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefronts

OUR MEN WIN 5-DAY BATTLE

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

his captors. But there entered a German officer who had commanded this Hun before both were captured. The German private turned to the officer and greeted him with a most horrible grimace and a joyful taunt. This, one could see, was thoroughly heartfelt.

There has been comparative quiet along the Vesle for the last five days.

Took 555 Prisoners.

Sept. 1. — Between the Oise and the Aisne the Americans have today cleared out a large ravine west of Terny-Sorny and made a good advance eastward into the western plateau north of the Aisne, on the further half of which lies the German Chemin des Dames position. In the operation we took 555 prisoners.

We are moving forward in excellent liaison with the French on both sides, who to date have established themselves in strong positions on the Soissons-St. Quentin highway. A little southeast the French are intrenched on the Soissons-Laon railroad on the edge of the plateau north of Crouy.

The Americans' success today is the fruit of bitter fighting in the last four days, when the Germans threw counterattack after counterattack against them. The boche resistance today was markedly less than in the last four days, which indicates that the repeated efforts of the French and Americans north of Soissons have simply overcome the German resistance. Practically no artillery fire against our positions took place on this sector today, which indicates that the Germans are pulling back their artillery.

American work against the German machine guns north of Soissons has shown great improvement over our tactics against the same defense north of the Marne. Proportionately to the troops engaged, our losses from this boche weapon have been much less between the Oise and the Aisne than in the Ourcq fighting.

HURRICANE FIRE AT JUVIGNY.

Allied Guns Roared Continuously For More Than an Hour.

By CAMERON MACKENZIE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 1.—The capture of Juvigny by American troops on Friday night was a difficult and singularly complete job. This most solid operation was of a kind with which the English, Scotch, Canadian, and Australian troops have long been familiar. The taking of Juvigny meant fighting over a battleground of hopelessly warworn terrain and beating a way into the shell of the collapsed town, where every atom of every ruin, as it were, spat machine gun bullets.

The town lay half protected beneath the roll of a gradually sloping hill, the crest of which could at a second's warning be enveloped in a perfect haze of flying iron. There was no profit in exploiting courage that would have taken the Americans straight over the top of the rising land and into the town, and it was by a kind of Vimy Ridge or Somme adaptation of Indian fighting that the attack was made. Of course, there was ample artillery preparation. During this period I was not far from the American guns, and for perhaps an hour and a half the fire seemed continuous, the blast of any one gun being completely swallowed in the solid roar and hurricane of all.

The Huns knew what was coming, for the ridge that shelters Juvigny began to smoke black and horrifically, as if just over the hill were hundreds of factory chimneys. This commonplace of modern war continued into dusk of the evening, and even then only abated rather than ceased. Meanwhile the American lads had been on the move; two contingents of them, crawling, were working their way from shell-pit to shattered pill-box, painfully, over the crest and toward the town. It was not a direct attack, it was an encircling movement in which hundreds of men for some hours reduced themselves in manoeuvring to the proportion of prairie dogs.

The two columns met. The meeting place was upon the road behind the town, where both lines managed by virtue of wide detours to arrive comparatively unobserved. That is, several hundred machine guns were assiduously sputtering at them, but the German artillery proper had not yet searched them out.

The time had now come to make a rush for it, and the doughboys did. With their little cases of bombs they swept into Juvigny to mop it up.

The American artillery let up. The German fire descended.

There were, prisoners said afterwards, about 1,000 Huns in the town when the operation commenced. Many had been killed before the attackers arrived. Those who were left resisted stoutly with machine guns, and there was not a little bayonet fighting in the streets. Many of the Germans sought refuge in certain natural caves which lie beneath Juvigny. Bombs which the Americans rained into the moist darkness of those curious grottoes wrought the most gruesome havoc.

All through the fresh late Summer evening the slaughter went on. The upshot of the matter was that along about midnight the doughboys marched back 250 prisoners. Aside from these, it is not believed that a Hun escaped alive from the town. Until this morning no word of a counterattack upon Juvigny has been received. The enemy is established upon the hills further eastward, and, save for artillery protests, has apparently allowed possession of the place to pass without further dispute.

TELLS OF BATTLE AS SEEN FROM AIR

By WALTER DURANTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

outskirts. I gave them a round of bullets from 50 meters, and several dropped, but the fire from the villa beyond the cemetery was very hot, and I didn't wait long. I circled back over the canal and flew along it, raking the edge of the wood below where the first battery of tanks had crossed. As I came to that point, I saw a third group make the crossing. One on the left ambled along the bank and pushed just above the tank in the mud.

"The next time I passed, a few minutes later, they had attached a steel hawser and were tugging him out, with shells falling all around. I saw no more there, but heard afterward that they got him out all right, and both managed to reach the village.

Airmen Help the Infantry.

"The patrol leader then signaled us to cover the village in close order, as there were enemy planes above. Two tanks were on the road at the southern end beyond the cemetery, firing at the villa on their left that had worried me. We co-operated, and a moment later the infantry rushed the place and went on beyond. I saw no boches run away, so I guess the defenders had short shrift.

"By this time the French were well established on the crest, but fighting in the houses and gardens still continued.

"Then my leader rose; we followed, flying north. At 800 meters I ran into a cloudbank and lost touch. When I emerged I could see my comrades nowhere, and while getting height to look for them, three boches piqued on me simultaneously.

"It was very hot for the next few seconds, but I managed to dodge them finally, thanks to another cloud. Suddenly I found my engine weakening. A bullet had hit something vital. Then it died completely, and the only thing to do was to volplane for a landing. I reached the field west of the canal, but it was bumpy, and the machine 'caputed.' Ia was stunned for a moment, but came to just as a group of chasseurs began extricating me from the débris.

"I had hardly a scratch, save for this arm disjointed. My machine was badly smashed—it was lucky it didn't catch fire—so I reckon by the time a new one's tuned up I'll just be about ready to fly again. The surgeon said my arm would be stiff for three weeks, but I hope to get back on the job in ten days at the outside."

FIERCE STRUGGLE FOR OISE VALLEY

By G. H. PERRIS.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

by persistence, it has been able at several points to cross the Somme Canal, to reach the river, and to send small parties over it, while the east side of the loop of the Nord Canal between Campagne and Beaurains has, as reported last night, been occupied, with the villages of Campagne and Chevilly and the hill beyond them called Le Chapitre.

Another French push commenced yesterday and continued today in what may be called the Nesle loop, where the Somme and Nesle-Noyon Canals are linked by the waters of the Ingon between the hamlets of Rouy and Quiquery. On the east side of this loop, two miles beyond Nesle, there rises a broad, bare plateau, known only by the name on the staff maps as Hill 77. The old railway from Boulogne to Switzerland and the highroad from Nesle to Ham cross it, and with three water courses running around its western slopes it blocks us off from the Somme over a space of about ten miles. It is a powerful position, which Hutier would not lightly yield, but the task of reducing it has been aided by the earlier thrusts by which Rouille Petit on the north and Breuil on the south had been taken.

Yesterday forces were sent forward all around the loop in a preparatory advance. Some got across the Ingon by the broken railway and road bridges, and others found their way over the marshes. By evening a sufficient number of men had reached the lower slopes of the plateau to permit the commencement of a regular attack. This was preceded by a destructive artillery fire on the chief centres of the enemy resistance. Fighting continued throughout last night, every yard of French advance being contested stoutly while any considerable gain was challenged by local counterattacks. This morning General Debeney was pressing the enemy, particularly on his flanks above Rouy and east of Quiquery.

The splendid British successes which are watched with enthusiasm by all the French armies do not yet seem, indeed, to have weakened the enemy's defense of our part of the Somme line. Two strong attacks were made last night on our positions north of the village of Campagne, and Quesnoy Wood and the town of Noyon were subject to heavy gunfire. At General Mangin's centre across the Ailette, we began creeping forward in the woods west of Couchy le Château. The wooded hill east of Pont St. Mard, marked 124, which will be a useful observatory, was carried by assault this morning.

There is good reason to think the enemy suffered exorbitant losses by this purely defensive action of the last week. A battalion of effectives, which was uniformly organized at 980 men before the German offensive in March last, was reduced at the beginning of July to 880 men, and on July 30 the German Staff asked various commanders their opinion of whether it should not then be reduced to 650 and whether the four companies, where they existed, should not be abolished. This, it is known, has been done in many cases. There are regiments reduced to two battalions having each only 600 fit men. The 1919 class appears to be now entirely engaged and the list of divisions and regiments dissolved is steadily increasing.

BRITISH LABOR MEN CORDIAL TO GOMPERS

Rousing Reception to American Leader at Opening of Trade Union Congress.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DERBY, Sept. 2.—"A superlatively respectable and British gathering" would have been a very apt comment of visitors to the first session of the Jubilee Trade Union Congress in Derby this morning. In appearance there is nothing about the thousand or so delegates to distinguish them from members of either House of Parliament, and even at this time of day there are so few women delegates that their presence might easily have been overlooked.

The President of the Congress, Mr. Ogden of the Weavers' Amalgamation, has a much more refined and attenuated voice than either the Lord Chancellor or the Speaker of the House of Commons, and not more than half the delegates, if so many, could at any time hear, or perhaps one should say overhear, a word that he uttered. Everybody longed to see Will Thorne in the chair, as they heard that gentleman's reverberating thunders in the humble character of teller from one of the side galleries, but the delegates all suffered "the still small voice" of the President with great good humor, and when he whispered a protest, as he did many times, that he was "speaking up," the delegates expressed their gratitude in cheers and laughter.

Samuel Gompers was on the platform and the first Congress demonstration was made when the President mentioned his name, the delegates expressing by hand and voice a most cordial welcome.

The Congress began proceedings by sending a message of "appreciation and encouragement to all our fighting forces." In his address the President deprecated Havelock Wilson's resolution for the setting up of a new trade union labor party, indicated a partiality for the guild of socialism, advocated an international labor conference before peace negotiations were begun, and, while supporting the war by the sword, held there were war measures supplementary to those of the sword which should be pursued at the same time.

DERBY, England, Sept. 2.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, met with a rousing reception this morning when he arrived at Central Hall for the annual Trades Union Congress. It was by far the most representative congress ever held by members of the British Labor Party, upward of 800 delegates being present.

President J. W. Ogden, in opening the congress, told the delegates it was the duty of workers to take advantage of every opportunity that might present itself for a termination of the war. That did not mean, however, he said, that the seeker of peace sought a dishonorable peace or a peace at any price, but a peace that would secure for future generations immunity from the present horrors.

The speaker deplored the refusal of the Government to issue passports for an international labor and social conference. He added that the aim of the workers should be to get together as a means of settling disputes. That was why he advocated internationalism between the workers of the world.

To Honor Dead Y. M. C. A. Worker.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Sept. 2.—A tablet in honor of Miss Winona Caroline Martin, the Y. M. C. A. worker from here who was killed last March in Paris when the Germans bombed a hospital in which she was staying, will be unveiled next Sunday afternoon at the Public Library.

U-BOAT OFF NANTUCKET.

Lightship Commander Tells of Seeing It on the Surface.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 2.—When the Nantucket Shoals Lightship put in here tonight for repairs, Captain Studley and members of the crew told of watching a submarine which they believed to be a German boat near the lightship last Sunday morning. They said that the submarine came close to the lightship and that, believing that their vessel was about to be sunk, they made all preparations for abandoning it.

The submarine, however, did not hail the lightship, and soon drew off until it reached a point about three miles to the northeast, where it lay on the surface for half an hour. Then it submerged and nothing more was seen of it.

Captain Studley said that although the vessel flew no flag he was convinced that it was a German U-boat.

PREDICT MORE GERMAN FOOD

Estimates of the Crops from 10 to 15 Per Cent. Higher.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—An official German crop report estimates the yield this year at from 10 to 15 per cent. above that of 1917.

The area planted with early potatoes was a fifth greater than in 1917 and that with late potatoes also showed an increase.

Explosion Kills Germans in Odessa.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—A Kiev dispatch received here reports that a disastrous explosion occurred in Odessa last Saturday. The dispatch says a number of Austro-German officers and men were killed and that a portion of one of the suburbs of Odessa was destroyed.

ALLIES MUST POOL EVERYTHING NOW

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

allies, such as Belgium, have been greater than our own, greater than those of our friends in America. But that makes all the more necessary the pooling of our resources. If our sacrifices are to be in any degree equal, the only solution is common allied control of all the resources of the Allies.

"The key of allied control is allied shipping. But, though it is of the greatest importance that you should have common allied control of shipping, yet even that cannot be made perfect unless you have also full consideration of the allied needs.

"The principal organization for which we are pressing is control of allied shipping and complete examination and control of allied needs, and also of allied resources to supply those needs. It is the co-ordination of the allied needs and allied resources with allied shipping which would make an overwhelming economic power of the alliance to which we all belong.

A Great Deal Accomplished.

"We have done a great deal. It is well that everybody should know, even that our enemies should know, how much we have done. The best example of our efforts in the matter of allied need and supply has been the wheat executive. It has done wonderful work. Not many months ago there were many of us who were feeling a deep anxiety about the maintenance of the food supplies of the allied nations.

"Now by the efforts of the wheat executive it is a certainty that we will be able to reach the next harvest. The danger of starvation has been conjured away and much more than that has been accomplished. We have secured the guarantee of a fair distribution of allied resources among the Allies. We have by co-ordinated allied efforts in this respect saved immensely in our shipping expenditures. Each allied country gets its supply from its nearest allied source. Italy gets her supply from India, we get ours from the American continent, and an immense saving in allied shipping has been accomplished. For that great effort there are no two people who are entitled to greater credit than Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce of France, and Sir John Beale, President of the Board of Allied Food Controllers.

"But our efforts have not stopped there. Quite recently we established the Food Council, which brings together all of the various committees engaged in food supply and the consideration of food needs. We also established the Munitions Council, which sits in Paris, and which brings together all of the allied needs in the matter of munitions. We cannot do more in this council than to distribute in the best way possible our shipping resources. The demand is even now greater than the supply. We say with great truth that the submarine attack upon our shipping has been a failure. We can feed our people and we shall go on being able to feed our people. We can transport across the sea vast armies to fight the Germans, and submarines are powerless to stop us.

"But, admitting all that, rejoicing in all of that, our shipping is not large enough to deal with the whole of the effort that we might make if it were larger.

"Recently to meet the German attack we and our other Allies and our American friends made a great effort to transport large numbers of American soldiers to France. We are profoundly grateful to the Americans for all of the gallant efforts they made then. We are profoundly grateful to our seamen and to our Allies for all of the efforts they made to transport them. It would be living in a fool's paradise to suppose that that effort cost us nothing. It cost us a very great deal. It meant a great diminution in imports into this and other allied countries. Ships were taken from other trades and other work. I will not say they were taken from essential work, because we had got on without it, but they could only be taken from that work by inflicting great hardships and necessities on the people.

The Need of Sacrifice.

"We have made our sacrifices in this country as other people have made perhaps in a greater degree in other countries. We do not grudge anything we have done for the common purpose, but I do want to impress upon my hearers that the resources of our shipping are strictly limited, and if we wish to strengthen ourselves against the common foe we must continue to endure hardships, every one of us in the allied countries. Every saving means larger armies and an earlier peace.

"After all, the hardships we are enduring are as nothing compared to those to which our enemies are subjected. I do not want to seem even to gloat over the hardships inflicted upon the enemy populations, but it is right to remind ourselves from time to time that they who fight in a bad cause have endured for years suffering compared to which ours are light indeed. If they can do that for their cause, surely we can afford to suffer more or less hardships than they for ours.

"I am satisfied that we shall not be found wanting. The only thing that is necessary is that we should bind ourselves together to secure the greatest possible result for our effort. We see on the field of battle what magnificent results have followed from the united command.

"I do not say it is possible to put the whole economic resources of the Allies under the command of any one man. I am not sure there is such a man in existence, but I do say if we could only bring together in some similar fashion the whole of our economic forces the strength of the alliance would be prodigiously increased.

"There must be no holding back, no desire to withhold any portion of our economic effort. That is the cause for which the Allied Maritime Transport Council exists. The machinery which we build up in time of war will last, let us hope, beyond the conclusion of the war. This great economic alliance and the machinery we are calling into existence in pursuance of it may be, if we are worthy of our calling, turned to uses of peace."

High Tribute to Page.

In proposing a toast to the allied sovereigns and the Presidents of the allied republics, Lord Robert Cecil made the following reference to Ambassador Page:

"I trust you will permit me to say one word on a subject which has no direct relation to the toast. We have learned that Mr. Page has been compelled by ill health to resign. It would not be right for me to dwell on the great personal blow that this was to me. A very valued friendship has been interrupted by a cause which must give us all the deepest pain.

"Apart from personal consideration we shall all agree that Great Britain and all the Allies have suffered a great loss in the termination of this great career. It seems a long time ago, in the dim and distant past, when America was not yet a co-belligerent. That time did exist, and very difficult times there were. During that period I remember very well feeling how anxious these times were. One felt like a man groping his way along a ridge on a high precipice with a somewhat rocky wall on one side and an abyss on the other. A false step might have brought the whole allied cause to destruction.

"During all that time we had as our guide Mr. Page, who warned us when we were getting too near the abyss and shielded us from the somewhat rocky projections of national feeling and sentiment. And if we avoided disaster, the credit is due very largely to the Ambassador. While he always remained a good American, he always was a very good friend of Great Britain.

"Now, thank Heaven, we are on smoother ground. But even so we shall greatly miss his unfailing tact, good temper, broad wisdom, sympathy, great courage, and insight. When the history of this period comes to be written no small place will be alloted in the gallery of those who performed their part in this great struggle for freedom and justice to that good fellow and great Ambassador, Walter Hines Page."

Raymond Stevens, American delegate to the council, responding to the toast, emphasized that, if the war was fought to a complete victory and if the proper peace was written when victory was achieved, the war might well be worth all of the sacrifices which it cost the world.

"We have learned a great deal in the four years of the war about ourselves and about our allies," Mr. Stevens said.

"This war can only be won by complete co-epartion in all its phases of the national activity of the Allies.

"This is a matter of utmost difficulty, but it is also a matter of utmost value for the future of the nations of the world. For the nations to be compelled to get close to each other and to realize their common needs and their sacrifices is the most valuable thing that could happen in international relations, because misunderstandings and frictions occur largely out of ignorance more than out of the natural ill-will of mankind.

"I hope that these bodies we are now building up to exercise joint control over the essential resources of the Allies may continue in some form after the war and become a part of the machinery to preserve peace."

GOT AMERICAN LEG HE HAD PRAYED FOR

Giuseppe, Helpless in Italian Hospital, Begged Madonna for Assistance.

AMERICAN WOMAN ANSWERS

Nearly $1,000 Was Raised Here, and Now Italian Soldiers Are Able to Walk Again.

How an Italian soldier's prayer to the Madonna for a wooden leg was answered by a group of Americans in New York is a story which Mrs. Rebekah Crawford of 43 West Ninety-third Street received from Rome, and with which she was able to inspire contributions of hundreds of dollars which were converted into the purchase of wooden legs, ont only for the wounded Italian peasant who made the orignal prayer, but also to a number of his bed-ridden comrades. The tsory ran thus:

An Italian named Giuseppe, wounded at the Trentino front, lay helpless in a hospital in Rome. He prayed to the Madonna for American legs, because the fame of Filippo at Villa Miraflori, lent as a hospital by the American Academy at Robe, had spread throughout the city. With American legs Filippo could hop up and down stairs, he could ride a bicycle, and could even runon them. He was the envy of every crippled soldier in the hospitals of Rome.

Three successive nights Giuseppe prayed. Three long days h elay in his chair watching and waiting for the Madonna's answer. Two comrades, one on either side of him, waited with him. On the fourth day one of the visitors, an American woman, hearing the story, said to Giuseppe: "I'll get you American legs."

The woman was Miss Linda Clarke Smith, who, ever since the war began, has been working with wounded soldiers in Italy. She wrote the story of Guiseppe's prayer to Miss Rebekah Crawford in this city, who collected close to $1,000 to purchase American legs for crippled soldiers in Rome. The cost of a leg is $60 and an arm $250.

The French and the British are ordering large quantities of these artificial members from America and it was a long time before the order from Italy could be filled. In the meanwhile, Miss Crawford has reveived letters from Italian wounded soldiers, full of gratitude for the gift of the wooden legs which had been sent to them. Thus runs one letter from Pietro Paurtzaneo, a Sicilian peasant, whose brother was killed in the war. Miss Crawford received the following letter of gratitude for the wooden leg that had been sent to him.

Most Gentle Lady: I have a great desire of showing you my immense gratitude for the interest that you take in me. May the good and merciful God recompense you with great happiness not only for yourself, but for all your dear ones.

Only one thing I regret, that is in finding myself in such a condition that I am unable to do anything for you, but instead, I must ask help, being in such a miserable condition. But, if the Lord will aid me find work and earn a living, I hope one day to be able in some way to prove my gratitude.

Respectfully with regards, Belive me,
Yours obediently,
PIETRO PAURTZANEO.

Pietro has another brother who is fighting in the war, so that with his wooden legs he hopes to be able to go back to his village and support his infirm parents.

DANIELS FAVORS POWER BILL

Urges Chairman Sims to Hasten Passage of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Early passage of the pending emergency power bill, which would authorize the President to expend $200,000,000 in acquiring and building new electric plants or extending facilities of existing private plants, was urged by Secretary Daniels today in a letter to Chairman Sims of the House Commerce Committee.

"I have been in conference with B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, the Secretary of War and others with regard to the Power bill now before Congress," Mr. Daniels wrote, "the question of securing ample power for the ever increasing contracts for the navy as well as for the Shipping Board and other war industries is one that gives us much concern.

"It is essential that ample power be supplied, and there is no adequate provision in any of the appropriations of the navy for financing agencies to secure the additional power facilities. The legislation proposed in your bill would confer this authority and give the appropriation necessary, and I trust it will come along at an early date."

JAPANESE MINERS RIOT.

Ignite Colliery Buildings in One Case, and Fifty Houses Burn.

TOKIO, Aug. 31, (Associated Press.)—Serious disturbances are reported among the miners in the Kyushu coal district.

At one colliery the miners set fire to the mine buildings. Fifty houses were destroyed.

Swedish-Americans Pledge Loyalty.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2.—The Massachusetts District Lodge, Order of Vasa, representing 8,860 members of Swedish birth, assembled in this city for the nineteenth annual convention, passed the following resolution at their business meeting today: "To President Woodrow Wilson: Resolved, that we pledge our support and loyalty to our Government in the fight for democracy and freedom."

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

It's expensive to be scared into sprinkler protection

If you are not conscious of your factory fire risk, it is only good fortune that has spared you the experience of others who delayed their sprinkler protection until it was too late.

It's cheaper to take the lesson of others, especially when you can let your sprinkler equipment pay for itself. Let us explain.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building Cortlandt 6790

CARRANZA AFFIRMS MEXICO'S NEUTRALITY

Declares Republic's Honor Has Been Upheld in Exchanges with the United States.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2.—President Carranza, in his address to Congress last night on the occasion of the convening of the twenty-eighth session of the legislative body, dwelt at length on internal and foreign questions as they affect the republic.

The President declared it was the determination of Mexico to maintain the strictest neutrality in the world war, and that this neutrality had been rigidly observed. He said the Administration had upheld Mexico's right to sovereignty in the situations brought by the presence of American warships in Mexican waters and the enlistment in the United States of citizens of Mexican origin. He also defended the course of the republic in the issuance of Presidential decrees for the carrying out of Article 27 of the Constitution providing for the nationalization of oil lands.

The neutrality policy of Mexico, the President said, had been adhered to by a major part of the Mexican citizenry, and the Government had met the various critical situations with complete regard to national honor. Mexico's honor and sovereignty had equally been upheld against acts directed against Mexican residents in the United States by the American authorities in the recruiting of Mexicans for the United States Army, and finally in the Nogales incident in the latter part of August, which the President asserted was merely a local disturbance.

The diplomatic relations with Cuba were characterized as being without precedent in diplomatic history. They had resulted in the absence of friction in a misunderstanding between the two republics.

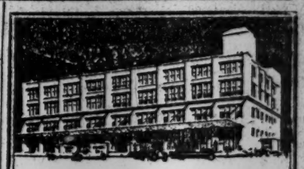
The Mexican Government, the message continued, had answered satisfactorily and maintained with firmness its rights against the diplomatic protests and representations of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Belgium with regard to the petroleum question. The basis for the refusal to confirm the proposed commercial agreement between Mexico and the United States, known as the Nieto-Fletcher agreement, was given as the inclusion in the projected agreement of clauses contrary to Mexico's right, by the intimation that this rejection was connected with references apparently included in measures which were deemed contrary to Mexico's sovereignty.

With regard to the other Government departments the President asserted that under the new plan for the pacification of the country, with the President as active Commander in Chief and the nation divided into different military zones under Generals of division, opposition to the Government has been overcome.

Reporting on the Treasury Department, the President said financial conditions, despite the war, were improving. The revenue from export taxes on oil for the nine months ended May 31, 1918, were given as 5,900,000 pesos. Metals yielded 7,500,000 pesos, and other articles 45,300,000 pesos.

TODAY IS PRIMARY DAY.

This is primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 1 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast today.



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Wm. Higginson, Architect.

'Turner for Concrete

Wherever Turner works, he works on time. "58½ per cent. repeat orders" is proof of the pudding.

TURNER Construction Co

The War, Washington And Stein-Bloch Styles

THE minister who, having received a call to Minneapolis, took his text from St. Paul, lacked the gift of *appropriateness* to place and circumstance.

My Autumn Patterns in Stein-Bloch Suits, $35 to $65, have been expressly culled for their *appropriateness* to the simple fashions imposed by the times and the authorities.

With fashions leveled to standardized types, *Stein-Bloch Tailoring* assumes added importance and assures silent smartness.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

STORE YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS WITH
THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE Co
Lexington Ave. and 42nd Street. Seventh Ave. and 52nd Street.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
Frederick N. Whitley, Inc. Engineers and Contractors 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

How About YOUR Advertising

THERE are not a few advertisers today whose advertising policy is exactly the same as it was in pre-war times and yet every other condition of their business has changed.

Their manufacturing methods have been revised; their selling plans have been reorganized, but their advertising runs in the same old groove.

If it occurs to you that the new order of things demands more originality—more intensive selling power in your advertising—

"Put it up to men who know your market"—

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6 East Thirty-ninth Street New York
30 North Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.
Consultation without charge or obligation

810 CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED IN THE DAY'S LIST FROM OUR OVERSEAS ARMY

102 Killed in Action, 513 Wounded; 24 Names on the Marine Corps List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The War Department today gave out two casualty lists which contained 810 names, bringing the total for the army to 24,216. One marine casualty list was given out, which contained 24 names, bringing the total for the marines to 2,994. The total for the army and marines is now 27,210.

Army lists today included the names of 102 killed in action, 31 died of wounds, 4 died of accident, 9 died of disease, 278 severely wounded, 235 wounded to a degree undetermined, 150 missing, and 1 prisoner. The Marine Corps list contained the names of 3 killed in action, 1 died of wounds, 1 died of disease, 8 wounded severely, 10 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 1 prisoner.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Sept. 2.	Total.
Killed in action	4,475	102	4,577
Lost at sea	291		291
Died of wounds	1,437	31	1,468
Died of accident or other causes	753	4	757
Died of disease	1,634	9	1,643
Total	8,590	146	8,736
Wounded	12,243	513	12,756
Missing, including prisoners	2,573	151	2,724
Total	23,406	810	24,216

SUMMARY OF MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	37	871
Wounded	60	1,892
In hands of enemy		10
Missing	1	123
Total	98	2,896
Grand total		2,994

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED SEPT. 2.

Army casualties, with next of kin and emergency addresses, were announced today as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION—102.

Lieutenants.

DEEVY, WM. J.: Jefferson Deevy, 108 W. 120th St., N. Y.
YOUNG, TOWSEND; Cyrus T. Young, Ossining, N. Y.
RUBEL, SOLOMON; Sam'l Rubel, 1 Lenox Av., N. Y. C.
DAVIDSON, G. C.; Mrs. M. Davidson, San Francisco, Cal.
MASON, RANDOLPH F.; Rev. R. R. Mason, Richmond, Va.

Sergeants.

SARGEANT, W. J.; Mrs. L. W. Sargeant, 321 E. 120th St., N. Y.
SMITH, SIGMUND; Miss Anna Burcki, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLANKERTZ, W. T.; H. Blankertz, Dearnborn, Mich.
BROWN, FRANK E.; F. E. Brown; Rufus, Ore.
GREENFIELD, JOHN; Pete Grogg, Shreveport, La.
MITTELSTAT, E. C.; Mrs. W. Mittelstat, New Boston, Mich.
ROBERSON, SAMUEL; Allie O. Roberson, Paris, Ky.
WINTERS, ROBERT D.; George Winters, New Iberia, La.

Corporals.

BROMBERG, H.; Mrs. G. Bromberg, 842 Hewitt Pl., N. Y.
WAATOKA, WM. P.; Frank Waatoka, East Kings on, N. Y.

BOLAN, SIDNEY; George P. Beverly, Atlanta, Ga.
BUENTE, HOWARD A.; W. A. Buente, Pittsburgh, Penn.
DOW, FRANCIS EUGENE; Mrs. M. Dow, Detroit, Mich.
HARDING, J. C.; A. B. Harding, St. Francisville, Ill.
JONES, GEORGE; Mrs. Mary Jones, Elliottville, Ky.
KELLEY, J. W.; John Pearl, Weedon, Iowa.
MARKS, REX VICTOR; Mrs. R. C. Marks, Pennville, Mich.
MOORE, VICTOR; Warren Moore, Ladysmith, Wis.
SCHLAKOWSKI, ALOIS; J. Schlakowski, Milwaukee, Wis.
SCHOOR, C. H.; Mrs. Anna Schoor, Port Huron, Mich.
SCHWARTZBURG, G. W.; W. P. Schwartsburg, North Milwaukee, Wis.
WILKINSON, H. D.; Edd Wilkinson, Rockford, Mich.
WRASSE, EARL G.; Frank W. Wrasse, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bugler.

OGLETREE, CECIL E.; Mrs. Dora Morrow, Detroit, Mich.

Privates.

HOURICAN, P.; Mrs. Michael McNamee, 301 E. 69th St., N. Y.
LYNCH, EDW. M.; Mrs. Mary Lynch, 454 W. 25th St., N. Y.
McNERNEY, J. J.; Mrs. Patrick Smith, 1,495 Armsterdam Av., N. Y.
SEIDOWITZ, SAMUEL; L. Seidowitz, 715 E. 5th St., N. Y.
McCONIGLE, WILLIAM; Mrs. Bridget Doyle, 236 Willis Av.
LANDON, J. H. G.; Mary H. Landon, 407 E. 20th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PINCUS, J.; Mrs. Yetta Pincus, 336 Christopher St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
VANDENBERG, A.; Mrs. Priscilla Vandenberg, 269 Vernon Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WENDEL, G. H.; Mrs. Augustus Wendel, 977 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STENCHEVER, WM.; Mrs. Lillian Stenchever, 1 Hill St., Mospeth, L. I.
ZALESKI, JOHN; Anthony Zaleski, Roslyn, L. I.
MURPHY, JOSEPH F.; Ottlia Murphy, Brentwood, N. Y.
GONYEA, FRANK; Joseph Gonyea, Victory Mills, N. Y.
CUMMINGS, C. H.; Mrs. Clara W. Cummings, 700 N. Madison St., Rome, N. Y.
NELSON, E. M.; Mrs. Louise Nelson, 80 Edwin St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HARRINGTON, T. A.; Mrs. Hannah Harrington, 63 Evergreen St., Bayonne, N. J.
THOMPSON, W. J.; J. Thompson, 101 Hemlock St., South Manchester, Conn.
ANDERSON, EDDIE A.; J. A. Anderson, Winthrop, Minn.
ANTROBUS, ROME; Pearl Antrobus, Poplar, Mont.
AUSTIN, EDWIN; George Austin, Turin, Mich.
BARNES, EARL; Mrs. A. Barnes, Milwaukee, Wis.
BONAU, FRANK W.; Ferdinand Bonau, Mayville, Wis.
CZYJKA, WALTER; Stanley Czyjka, Hamtramck, Mich.
DAVIS, PEYTON DAVID; G. K. Davis, Hickory, Ky.
DION, JOSEPH E.; Mrs. Lydia Dion, Rockford, Ill.
DOBSON, ELMER E.; Joe Dobson, Bells, Texas.
DOW, VERNON E.; Fred E. Dow, Muskegon, Mich.
DRAKE, WAYNE E.; Fred A. Drake, Jackson, Mich.
DRAPER, C. M.; Mrs. L. B. Draper, Port Huron, Mich.
FARMENTER, W. A.; Mrs. Parmenter, W. Marlboro, Mass.
FRANKS, TOMMY; Miss Ella Franks, Joaquin, Texas.
FRIESENHAHN, R. P.; C. Friesenhahn, San Antonio, Tex.
HARRELL, ROBERT; Mrs. Maud Harrell, Aulander, N. C.
HOLCOMB, FRANK; Mrs. J. H. Holcomb, Centerville, S. D.
KEITH, HAROLD N.; Mrs. J. F. Keith, Worcester, Mass.
KINNEY, ROLAND A.; Mrs. O. H. Kinney, Detroit, Mich.
KOSLIKOWSKI, J.; Miss J. Orochowski, Toledo, Ohio.
LAIRD, FLOYD MILES; William Laird, Comstock, Wis.
LOFTIN, BIDWELL, O. C.; Loftin, Long Shoals, N. C.
McCANN, FRED; James McCann, Shullsburg, Wis.
McCARB, ROBERT; Mrs. Mary McNabb, Fitchburg, Mass.
McLOUGHLIN, J. F.; Mrs. McLaughlin, Roxbury, Mass.
MADSEN, HARRY J.; Mrs. H. J. Madsen, Drake, N. D.
MALISZKO, IGNATZ; Paul Pralo, Milwaukee, Wis.
MARVIN, MELVIN; Mrs. Ida Marvin, Sioux Falls, S. D.
MUTH, KARL; Lawrence Muth, Sauk City, Wis.
NEHRBASS, HENRY; John Nehrbass, Athens, Wis.
NICKERSON, J. D.; Mrs. A. Nickerson, Cambridge, Mass.
NOTTING, JOSEPH; Miss Rose Notting, Milwaukee, Wis.
OLSEN, ERNEST; Holder Olsen, Coral, Mich.
PELAGALLE, MARCO; Mrs. D. Pelagalle, Piedmont, Italy.
ROBINSON, BENJAMIN; Coll Robinson, Dover, Tenn.
REESE, CORWIN; Mrs. Jane Reese, Justus, Ohio.
SANDS, HOWARD; McGregory Sands, Key West, Fla.
SAYLER, LEON; Lemuel Sayler, Spokane, Wash.
SCHISLER, JOHN; Mike Schisler, Weiner, Ark.
SCHLOSSER, JOSEPH; Mrs. C. Schlosser, Milwaukee, Wis.
SIMPSON, ROY E.; Asa M. Simpson, Mt. Union, Penn.
SMIERCIAK, S. K.; Paul Smierciak, New Scotland, Ind.
STALLINGS, PAUL; Mrs. Lillian Stallings, Belvidere, N.C.
STEFNKISTE, ANDREAS; C. Cremonpez, Denison, Iowa.
STEGALL, JESSE D.; M. W. Stegall, Seneca, Mo.
STILLMAN, J. LESLIE; Geo. Stillman, Andrews, N. C.
UNDERWOOD, WALTER AUSTIN; Mrs. William Underwood, Jackson, Mich.
VARGA, DAN; Rev. Andrew Daniel, Detroit, Mich.
WADE, WILLIAM, C.; L. G. Blunt, Port Huron, Mich.
WELMERINK, WILLIAM EDWARD; Mrs. Minnie Welmerink, Grand Rapids, Mich.
WHERRELL, WALTER L.; A. Whereatt, Mayville, Wis.
WILLIAMSON, ROBERT C.; Mrs. Alice Williamson, Winston-Salem, N. C.
WILSON, HARRY V.; Mrs. S. H. Wilson, Wash., D. C.
YAPLE, DAN H.; Mrs. Eva Cooper, Los Angeles, Cal.
ZECK, WILLIAM; Miss Gustie Zeck, Ripon, Wis.
ZIMMERMAN, VICTOR; Wm. Zimmerman, Juda, Wis.

DIED OF WOUNDS—31.

Sergeants.

HAHNA, HAZLETT F.; Leslie C. Hahna, Elks Club, Danville, Ill.
NUCKOLS, ANDY P.; Mrs. Mary Nuckols, Princeton, Ky.

Corporals.

REANEY, T. J.; Mrs. C. Reaney, 58 Van Dam St., N. Y.
TOLES, DONALD T.; Frank D. Toles, R. F. D. 1, Otego, Otsego Co., N. Y.

HUGHES, EMMIT W.; Clyde Hughes, Ravenna, Ohio.

Cook.

HOLMAN, W. D.; Mrs. Lula Holman, Columbia, Tenn.

Privates.

FRANK, JOSEPH; S. Lewin, 321 Bowery, New York.
HARRINGTON, T. J.; Mrs. J. Toomey, 41 1st Av., Oswego, N. Y.
GRABOW, M.; Miss M. Grabow, 219 Henry St., New York.
ANDERSON, F. K.; Arthur Anderson, LaFayette, Minn.
BEUTTLER, FRANK; Mrs. C. Beuttler, Hannibal, Mo.
BILETS, PETER; Mrs. Feodonia Bilets, Krenlin, Russia.
BLAUL, FRANK; Mrs. Mary Farley, Chicago, Ill.
BRUNNER, MIKE; Mrs. Margaret Allie, Two Rivers, Wis.
COKER, J. C.; A. B. Coker, Soper, Okla.
CURLEY, ALEXANDER; Joe Curley, Loudza, Russia.
MILLER, GERALD; Mrs. Ella Dilon, Galloway, Ohio.
FLAHERTY, EDWARD; Mrs. M. Foley, St. Paul, Minn.
GORMAN, J. J.; Mrs. Mary J. Gorman, Pittsburgh, Penn.
GREER, JESSE GROVER; J. P. Greer, Venus, Penn.
HARDIN, JAMES; Mrs. Mary E. Hardin, Dalton, Ga.
HURLEY, A. B.; Simon R. Hurley, N. Weymouth, Mass.
IVENS, JOHN W.; E. C. Kobl, Grand Canyon, Ariz.
KARAPETOFF, M.; Augustive Karapetoff, Hopeville, Va.
MILLER, CLAUD; J. E. G. Milner, Abilene, Texas.
NELSON, V. H.; A. E. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.
NICHOLS, GEORGE; Mrs. R. Nichols, Buffords, Tenn.
KIRBY, FRED L.; Joe Kirby, Elliott, Iowa.
McDEESE, MELVIN; McNeil McDeese, Monroe, N. C.
OSBORNE, WILLIAM M.; Mrs. C. Osborne, Chicago, Ill.
POTTER, FRANCIS H.; Harry W. Potter, Glendive, Mont.

DIED OF DISEASE—9.

Sergeant.

FORBES, JERRY; Mary McVanish, Philadelphia, Penn.

Privates.

BURKE, JOHN E.; Julia H. Burke, Asbury Park, N. J.
DURHAM, JESSE CAPERS; I. A. Durham, Roscoe, N. C.
HUGHES, JOHN L.; Mrs. M. C. Hughes, North Wales.
SCOTT, ATCHINSON; Mrs. Ollie Cater, Elgin, Texas.
SAUNDERS, GLADWYN M.; Frank Saunders, Ada, Kan.
SMALL, BENJAMIN; Mrs. I. Henderson, Jacksonville, Fla.
SMITH, NEWMAN; George N. Smith, Bushkill, Penn.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—4.

Sergeant.

WOOD, ELLSWORTH C.; T. E. Wood, Omaha, Neb.

Bugler.

DRESSER, LAWRENCE D.; C. Dresser, Emmett, Idaho.

Privates.

BAYLER, A.; Mrs. J. W. Bayler, Ruther Glen, Va.
PROKOP, MIKE; Pete Ealling, International Falls, Minn.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—278.

Captains.

FISHER, JOHN T.; Mrs. J. T. Fisher, Berkeley, Cal.
TOMKINS, M. C.; Mrs. G. V. Tomkins, Waco, Texas.

Lieutenants.

LUDLUM, C. A., Jr.; Mrs. C. A. Ludlum, Jamaica, N. Y.
HORAN, E. C.; Mrs. E. C. Horan, 103 Joralemon St., Bklyn.
GOLDSCHMIDT, WILLIAM F.; Mrs. Helen A. Goldschmidt, Chicago, Ill.
Le STOURGEON, PERCY E.; Miss Flora E. Le Stourgeon, Chicago, Ill.
WARD, WILLIAM P.; Mrs. Caroline Ward, Lakewood, O.
HANLIN, WILLIAM F.; Mrs. G. S. Hanlin, Arlington, R.I.
KELLY, HARRY F.; H. A. Kelly, Ottawa, Ill.
LOUGHLIN, CHARLES A., JR., Charles A. Loughlin, Grand Forks, N. D.
YORTON, ANDREW H.; Mrs. Eva B. Yorton, Mellen, Wis.

Sergeants.

ZIEGLER, EMIL G.; Mrs. John Smith, Rochester, N. Y.
ROSSUCK, HIRAM N.; Mrs. Dora Rossuck, Bayshore, N.Y.
[illegible], THOMAS F.; H. Manning, 928 E. 149th St., N. Y.
McKERNAN, W. T.; J. S. McKernan, Eagleville, Conn.
FRANKS, RALEIGH; Will J. Franks, Morris, Ala.
HITCHEY, OLAM; Mrs. H. Hitchey, Lansing, Penn.
WAGGSTAFF, ISRAEL B.; Mrs. Mary Waggstaff, Cambridge, Ohio.
BROWN, DOUGLAS I.; Mrs. Dicy Brown, Pound, Va.
[illegible], ROBERT; Mrs. [illegible], Lacey Mansion, Wis.
HECHT, LESLIE E.; Mrs. Roy Wade, Chicago, Ill.
BURKHART, DELBERT M.; Mrs. F. Hanrahan, Eldon, Mo.
PICKARD, ALMER SILAS; Silas Almer Pickard, Kalamazoo, Mich.
SHERMAN, WILLIAM H.; Nelson Sherman, Bad Axe Mich.
THOMPSON, ORREN S.; J. O. Thompson, Dexter, Mich.
CADMAN, JOHN O.; Herman Cadman, Plymouth, Mass.
[illegible], [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible], Laurinda.
PETERSON, FRED W.; A. J. Peterson, Ainsworth, Ia.
[illegible], [illegible]; Mrs. M. McClure, Monticello, Ill.

Corporals.

DON, JOE; Adolph Don, 63 East 104th St., New York.
ROTLEDER, PETER; Mrs. L. Rotheuer, 1,015 Castle Hill Av., Unionport, N. Y.
DOMIEN, STEVE; Joseph Cozi, New Britain, Conn.
McLOUGHLIN, MARCUS J.; Mrs. Mary McLoughlin, 242 Main St., Branford, Conn.
BEARD, JESSE E.; James W. Beard, Rolla, Kan.
BAKER, GEORGE; Mrs. Eva Baker, Linwood, Mass.
BARTH, OTTO; Alfred Barth, Monroe, Wis.
BEDFORD, WALTER; Arthur Bedford, Manitowoc, Wis.
BIRKHOLZ, GUS; Edward Birkholz, Cicero, Ill.
CALLENTINE, HARRY J.; Mrs. F. Callentine, Waterloo, Ia.
DESJARDINS, A. E.; Mrs. L. Desjardins, Lowell, Mass.
DUNCAN, HARRY; Harry Duncan, Amasa, Mich.
DEMOREST, JOE A.; David A. Demorest, Quincy, Mich.
DUBANOIS, EMILE; Peter Dubanois, Seminole, Penn.
ELLASON, HOLLAND D.; W. Ellason, Anderson, Ind.
FOSTER, WALTER; Mrs. Louise Foster, Rockford, Ill.
FREEMAN, HENRY O.; Mrs. W. O. Waters, Chicago, Ill.
GARNOW, HARRY A.; Mrs. C. S. Garnow, North East, Pa.
GOUGH, JOSEPH R.; Mrs. Alice Gough, Detroit, Mich.
HAMMOND, HARRY; Harry Hammond, Lancaster, Wis.
HANNON, JOSEPH L.; Lawrence Hannon, Minersville, Pa.
HURLEY, DANIEL F.; Mrs. A. Hurley, SouthBoston, Mass.
HENRY, FRANKLIN; William A. Henry, Hawarden, Iowa.
HARKNESS, WILLIAM; Mrs. Ed Harkness, Chester, Ill.
HOUSE, WALTER J.; Smith House, Bellevue, Texas.
HESS, ALLAN H.; Mrs. Laroine C. Hess, Chicago, Ill.
JOHNSON, HARRY; Walter Johnson, Barksdale, Wis.
LARSON, JENS S.; John J. Larson, Hamilton, Ohio.
MERTES, FRANK; George Mertes, Fountain City, Wis.
McCOLLOUGH, CHARLES F.; Mrs. Lina E. McCollough, Masontown, Pa.
MIKICH, Mrs. S. Mikich, Leesville Station, Detroit, Mich.
ORGISH, CARL PAUL; Mike Orgish, spencer, Wis.
PACE, SELON; Leonas Pace, Benton, Ky.
POWELL, JOHN; Thos. Powell, Kansas City, Mo.
PETERSON, CARL O.; Mrs. Hilda Peterson, Chicago, Ill.
PLESO, TOM; Mrs. Lizzie Pleso, Gorzyl Kosity, Austria.
PHIBBS, WILLIAM L.; S. A. Phibbs, Knoxville, Tenn.
ROBINETT, T.; Mrs. E. Robinett, Wakefield, Kan.
SWATS, CECIL F.; Miss V. E. Swats, Lone Fountain, Va.
SCHMEIDING, STANLEY S.; C. Schmeiding, Shelby, Mich.
SCHILLING, W. G.; Mrs. G. Koser, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
SHUFELDT, R. H.; Mrs. Shufeldt, Westfield, Mass.
THORIE, AUDIN; Mrs. Anna Thorie, Chicago, Ill.
TRIBBLE, FRED; George Tribble, Birmingham, Ala.
VANDERBILT, WAYNE; William Vanderbilt, Juda, Wis.
VIAK, GEORGE; Mrs. James Duffy, Chicago, Ill.
WEBER, MARTIN J.; Mrs. Catherine Weber, McHenry, Ill.

Mechanics.

BELOT, PAUL; Joseph Belot, Milwaukee, Wis.
DEAN, JAMES C.; Frank D. Dean, Goldsville, S. C.
HAMILTON, G.W.E.; Mrs. F.M. Hamilton, Fond Du Lac, Wis.
MALM, OSCAR W.; Mrs. Axel F. Malm, Chicago, Ill.
McGUIRE, JOHN J.; Mrs. Al McGuire, Detroit, Mich.

Cook.

PETERSON, EARL G.; Anton Peterson, Portage, Wis.

Privates.

BORYSCHEWSKI, FRANK; J. Boryschewski, Yonkers, N.Y.
CLEMENTS, JOHN T.; Mrs. C. Clements, Long Lake, N.Y.
COLEMAN, JOHN C.; Emma Shaffer, Buffalo, N. Y.
KELLER, GEORGE J.; Mrs. E. Keller, Albany, N. Y.
LANCER, JAMES J.; John Lancer, Buffalo, N. Y.
MASTRANGELO, A.; M. Mastrangelo, 419 E. 122d St., N.Y.
KNOPF, JOHN; Mrs. J. Knopf, 856 10th Av., New York.
STERN, ADAM A.; Robert V. Stern, Utica, N. Y.
PUKMEL, WACLOW; Mrs. Mary Pukmel, Lodi, N. J.
YOUNG, CHARLES; Mrs. Mary Young, Newark, N. J.
TERLIKOWSKI, STANISLAUS; A. Terlikowski, Hartford.
BRENNAN, DENIS; Miss S. Brennan, Waterbury, Conn.
EVANS, WILLIAM M.; Mrs. M. Evans, Windsor, Conn.
PERNAITIS, CHARLES; Mrs. A. Pernaitis, Bridgeport, Conn.
HURLEY, R. T.; Mrs. M. A. Hurley, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
APPELSETH, OSCAR; John Appelseth, Clarksfield, Minn.
ANDRAS, MIKE; Matthew Andras, Mahanoy City, Penn.
ALLEN, JOHN L.; Vincent A. Allen, Atchison, Kan.
LEWIS, H.; Mrs. Anna Lee, Concordia, Kan.
KEINER, GEORGE; Mrs. Ella Keiner, Madison, S. D.
HUG, CHARLES J.; Andrew Hug, Detroit, Mich.
ALLEN, SYDNEY H.; Mrs. Agnes Allen, West Lynn, Mass.
ALVAREZ, CIPRIANO; Jesus Alvarez, Tucson, Ariz.
BACKLOO, [illegible]; Mrs. A. Beckloo, Kaukauna, Mich.
BECKNER, LUTHER; Ellen Hazelip, Rhoda, Ky.
BECKOM, A. J.; Mrs. Martha L. Becker, Marrill, Mich.
BEAUDIN, [illegible]; Ocean Beach, Eureka Springs, Ark.
BARKER, LERT S.; Elisha Barker, Glenelg, Mich.
BAKER, H. O.; James N. Baker, Sugar Grove, Va.
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BIKLE, CHARLES R.; Wm. Bikle, Washington, D. C.
BOETTNER, M.; Frank Bertling, Lenox, Mich.
BARNABY, L. A.; H. T. Barnaby, Grand R. pids, Mich.
BAICH, PETER; Mike Baich, Buchanan, Mich.
BRYDELS, JULES; Augustine Brydels, Ghent, Belgium.
BRAUER, HENRY C.; James D. Crowe, Cheniere, La.
COUCHINE, LEE; Hermides Couchene, Hohenett, N. H.
CLARK, RALPH L.; David C. Clark, Swannanoa, N. C.
CARY, ROLAND; Mrs. Marie S. Cary, Argyle, Wis.
CARPENTER, JOHN H.; A. Carpenter, McFall, Mo.
CARWILE, CORDELLI; John Carwile, Mangum, Okla.
CHIEFFO, LORENZO; Raffeale Basile, Chicago, Ill.
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CORNEY, CHARLES; Mrs. Rose Corney, Newport, Ky.
DUNCAN, JOHN A.; Mrs. Carrie Duncan, Wapella, Ill.
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DECKER, HENRY; Jobe Decker, Karbers Ridge, Ill.
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FARMER, JOHN; Mrs. Farmer, Ingham, Ill.
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KLEIS, P. A. G.; Henry S. Kleisath, Smithport, Penn.
LESLEY, T. O.; Mrs. Fergdon Felzer, S. C.
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Lieutenants.

BOLLING, A. R.; Mrs. A. R. Bolling, Chambersburg, Penn.
NELSON, O. B.; Jacob Nelson, Ottumwa, Iowa.
WILLIAMS, W. T.; Mrs. Elvira Williams, Murphy, N. C.

Sergeants.

CONNELLY, M. J.; G. B. and R. D. Fitzgerald, Troy, N.Y.
DOBSON, A. O.; Mrs. T. P. Dobson, 45 St. Nicholas Pl., New York.
WATSON, JAMES; Miss May Tierney, Fort Edward, N. Y.
CONNOLLY, W. F.; Mrs. J. Fagan, New Brunswick, N. J.
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MARKED DOWN

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"Suppose I held a Baron to ransom!

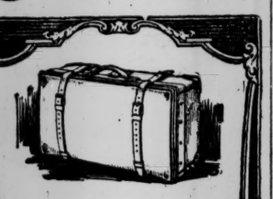
"And suppose I got through a letter to his family *slosh* sayin':—'Dear Sair or Madame: I have found a baron bearin' your name and address. Kindly send ransome for same in strictest confidence.'

"What d'ye think I'd get? A ten cent postal stamp?"

Then to show how easy it is Tam o' the Scoots proceeds in his airplane to go out and get him a Duke.

Don't miss this rollicking "Tam o' the Scoots" story in the September

Everybody's MAGAZINE



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ROOSEVELT LASHES WAR JOB LOAFERS

Any Man Who Scamps His Work Is a Traitor, He Asserts at Newburgh Launching.

9,000-TON SHIP DOWN WAYS

First of Ten Building There for Government—Ex-President Praises Spirit of the Work.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 2.—"I am convinced that, generally speaking, there is a fine spirit of patriotism in shipbuilding labor in all parts of the country," said Theodore Roosevelt today in an address at the launching of the steamer Newburgh, the first of the 9,000-ton vessels to be built here for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"Yet it has been alleged to me," he went on, "that in certain yards men have loafed individually, and that in certain yards unions have actually limited the output, so as to limit the number of rivets driven in a day, or to limit the number of days that they worked, or in other ways to prevent the development of our full strength and our utmost speed.

"Such men are traitors to the country. If I had my way, I would take any such man and any man who aided or abetted such a man, put him in the army at once, and send him across the water to do the hardest work in the most dangerous position, and I would not give him a rifle until he had learned the spirit of patriotism.

"Any man who lays off now or scamps his job is a traitor to his fellow-Americans in France, a traitor to the men who need all the help we can give them. And, on the other hand, you, such as I am addressing here; you, whom I am convinced, represent the enormous majority of the shipyard workers; you who are doing your utmost night and day, week in and week out, stand on the honor roll of American citizenship as second only to our troops in France, and I honor you. I pay you homage, and I am proud beyond measure that I am your fellow-countryman."

Free from Profiteering.

Colonel Roosevelt paid tribute also to the men composing the Newburgh Shipyards Company, which is building the ten ships, and to the men in executive control of the work.

"The men who have put in the capital," he said, "are not only wholly free from profiteering, but have cut the margin of profit to the vanishing point. The men in positions of management have accepted salaries that barely cover their expenses and cost of living.

"The stock is held by six men who have put in $2,500,000—and all six are men who have before this war rendered disinterested and patriotic public service of the highest value. They are to get from the Government 5 per cent. on the cost of the ships as the agents' fee. These men will only come out a little more than even. They have announced that their wish is to have merely such profit as will enable them to get back their capital and the interest on it. After the war, of course, there will be here a going shipyard organization, and the company can then take private contracts, recoup themselves for their losses, and make the profits to which they are entitled."

Speaking of the President of the company, Thomas C. Desmond, Mr. Roosevelt diverged to say:

"Mr. Desmond made up his mind that he did not intend to profit out of the war. If I had been allowed to raise my divisions Mr. Desmond would have been a Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers in it, and he would have done his work admirably. It is not his fault that he is not serving on the other side. When he was not permitted to do so, he undertook this vitally important war work on this side."

Dwelling upon the duty of the workmen to put forth every effort to hasten the building of ships, Colonel Roosevelt said:

Limiting Output Criminal.

"Any union rule or workmen's agreement to limit the output in shipyards should be treated as criminal at this time. Pershing's men are not limiting their output. They don't limit the blood they shed or the efforts they expend, and shame and disgrace should be the portion of any man who here at home limits the output necessary to make the blood and the labor of our soldiers at the front of avail.

"Many of you men here have sons, brothers, kinsfolk in France. You, President Desmond, have a younger brother who is a Lieutenant in the Tank Corps in France, and I speak what I know to be the truth when I say that whenever you get tired by a day's work the thought of what your brother is risking and doing in France spurs you on to work all night, if necessary.

"The boys in France get few days off and few vacations. I wish to link you men before me here in the shipyards with your friends and kinsfolk in the army in France. I wish that every American shipbuilder shall feel that a slacker in our shipyards is as shameful a creature as a coward in the army in France, and that a good worker in the shipyards stands honorably forward like a good soldier in the army. I have come here to Newburg largely because my inquiries have convinced me that here there has been no organized limitation of output and practically no loafing.

"Mr. Desmond, from all I can hear, I believe that there has been developed in this yard a warm spirit of helpfulness and co-operation. The day of industrial autocracy is past. If we permit it to be supplanted, however, by Boshevism in industry, we will smash up, just exactly as Russia has smashed up Romanoffism, Kaiserism, and autocracy, whether in politics or in industry, spell ruin, but Bolshevism and anarchy of all kinds spell a ruin just exactly as complete. You can no more have an industrial army without leaders than we can have a military army without officers. The Bolshevikii have tried both experiments in Russia and they have made Russia a curse to itself and a curse to the rest of mankind in consequence.

"Democracy can succeed only if the people understand the need of discipline and leadership. If they don't understand the need, then they will go down before autocracy. The leader must be a real leader, not a driver, but a man who considers primarily the interests of those whom he leads, and, on the other hand, if the mass of men are not willing to adhere to leadership, to develop it and to follow it, and to combine order and discipline with liberty, then there can be no co-operation, there can be no success—nothing but chaotic ruin ahead. We need in American industry a democracy of management and genuinely democratic leadership."

Reads a Letter from Overseas.

Colonel Roosevelt read an extract from "a letter sent to me by a Major, now overseas in the American Army, a Major in a motor supply train," as follows:

"The men of all the American Expeditionary Force are splendid. Last night at retreat I told my command that I wanted some volunteers to give up their afternoon to helping the old men and the women of this district to harvest the crops. I asked any man willing to so aid France to raise his hand. Every hand went up like a shot.

"We are training, drilling, and aiding materially to harvest crops as we train. As I looked at my men today gathering hay, hoeing potatoes, sawing wood, working in the fields, I thought to myself how truly these American Expeditionary Force men were living their all to aid in the destruction of the enemy of American ideals.

"They are clean men, serious men, they have cast off that boyishness so manifest in training camps in the United States, and are facing every turn of the game over here with a spirit that forever will make the world prick up its ears when the word 'American' is spoken.

"The officers of my command voted to put up 10 francs each as prizes for some games on the Fourth of July. My officers asked me how best to proportion it, 160 francs in all. I spoke to some of my headquarters enlisted men about it, and the senior Sergeant replied: 'Sir, the boys feel it would be better to buy some chocolate and things for the French kids. We don't need the prizes.' Can you best that for Americanism?

"I should think the slackers in the United States would want to crawl into a hole and pull the hole in after them."

It was with the ex-President leading the cheering that the Newburg slid down the ways into the Hudson River. Twenty thousand persons witnessed the launching. Just as the ship reached the water a long troop train passed near by, and the soldiers added their cheers to those of the Newburgers.

Mr. Desmond, in introducing Colonel Roosevelt, said that for the future the yard would turn out one similar vessel each month. Mrs. Irving T. Bush of New York was the sponsor for the vessel. Citizens of Newburg contributed to the purchase of the ship's bell, which was presented in their name by Mayor Wilson.

LABOR DAY LAUNCHINGS.

Two Ships in Philadelphia District, One at Quincy, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 2.—The merchant marine was increased by 10,500 tons today by shipyards adjacent to this city. The Brandywine, a 7,000-ton tanker, was launched at the Gloucester, N. J., plant of the Pusey & Jones Company, and the Bulana, a 3,500-ton cargo-carrier, at the Traylor Yard at Cornwells, Penn. In addition to the launchings, the 8,800-ton tanker Phoenix was turned over to the Shipping Board by the Chester (Penn.) Shipbuilding Company.

Preceding the launching at the Gloucester plant, a parade was held in which the workmen of this yard and those of the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J., participated.

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 2.—The steamer William L. Steed, 13,665 gross tons, built for the Pan American Petroleum and Transportation Company, was launched today at the Fore River Yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. The steamer was christened by Mrs. Paul H. Harwood, wife of the President of the company, and was named for William L. Steed, Superintendent of the Mexican Petroleum Company of California.

The vessel slid from the ways with such momentum that she struck on a ledge on the opposite bank of the river and slightly dented a plate.

MINE SWEEPER LAUNCHED.

Thousands Attend Ceremony in the Tebo Basin.

Between six and seven thousand navy and army officers, city officials, and employes were present in the Tebo Basin yesterday afternoon to witness the launching of the mine sweeper Sanderling constructed by the Robins Dry Dock Company. Everything went off without a single hitch, and at the time appointed, 6 P. M., the workmen sawed through the ways, where steel cables held the ship in position, and she glided down into the water while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The vessel was named by Miss Dorothy Baine, the 8-year-old daughter of the superintendent of the shipyard, who received a diamond lavalliere which was presented by President Alfred Smith of the Board of Aldermen on behalf of William H. Todd, head o fthe Robins Dry Dock Company.

Before the Sanderling left the slips Judge Norman S. Dike of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, President Smith and Mr. Todd made patriotic addresses to the workers in the shipyard.

FRENCH NAVAL AIRMEN BUSY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An official dispatch from Paris today furnished an idea of the tremendous aerial activities conducted by the French Navy, principally in operations against submarines. It says:

"In May fifteen submarines were attacked by French patrolling vessels, in seven of the combats guns being used and in the others grenades. In June there were ten attacks against submarines, two with guns. French merchant vessels answered three submarine attacks in May and four in June.

"In June the aerial patrols of the French Navy covered 447,040 miles, 59,100 miles being by airships, which made 256 flights and 1,481 hours of navigation. Airplanes and seaplanes were in the air 5,758 hours and made 3,365 sorties. Captive naval balloons accomplished 66 patrolling errands and 114 scouting flights for dredges, amounting to a total of 4,408 hours of flight.

"In July the activity of the various aerial organizations of the French Navy was equally intense. Captive balloons were engaged 5,520 hours, airships 1,311 hours, and airplanes and seaplanes 7,432 hours. The naval aerial patrols in their flights covered 485,330 miles."

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(British Army. Killed in action Flanders, Sept. 14, 1915.)

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With examples of the evidence for survival of memory and affection after death."

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Part Three, entitled "Life and Death," ". . . because these are the two great undeniable facts which concern everybody . . .", is a sort of exposition of the subject of Spiritualism, designed to help people to realize it is not the bugbear which ignorance and prejudice have made it.

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Buy War Stamps and help win the war. War Stamps may be bought in any Department Store and in hundreds of other places.

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DR. POSNER'S FAMOUS SHOES FOR JUVENILES are featured exclusively, and Mr. Paul Monk personally chooses and supervises the fitting of each pair.

SCHOOL SHOES

A remarkable range of sizes and styles for growing school boys and girls, and also for infants.

Prices $1.95 to $6.45

Smartly Sensible Footwear for Young Ladies $5 to $8

Paul Monk, Inc.

JUVENILE SHOE SHOP

25 WEST 38th ST., N. Y.

Between Fifth & Sixth Avenues

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

When the guest grins appreciation and looks hopeful for another round—

Club Cocktails

have made good again. Try any one of the ten varieties and learn the reason.

Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE.

White Fireproof Construction Co.

WIN-WAR SPIRIT HIGH IN PARADE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Living." They also carried a sign which read:

A Hun,
Some fun,
A gun,
He's done!

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had a steam roller, driven by Uncle Sam, and bearing a sign which read: "We Are Building Ships Enough to Carry You All Across and Back." The United Pavers' Association followed with a float upon which several men were hammering down stones, under a placard which read: "Paving the Road to Berlin." Other floats were constructed to picture the activity of some particular trade in connection with the war. On one the Kaiser's effigy was hanging from the rigging of a boat; on another he was being lowered into a deep well, and on a third the Glaziers' Union had him in a glass coffin with a lily in his hand and a sign over his head announcing that he was "On his way to hell."

Service flags were especially noticeable, and the Building Trades delegations carried many banners which read: "We Do Not Claim Exemption." The Painters' and Riggers' section was headed by five elephants from the Hippodrome, a girl in a black chiffon dress on the head of the first elephant.

The longshoremen had a large representation, containing men of many nationalities. The lighter Captains and marine workers wore khaki trousers and pale blue shirts, and behind them came more longshoremen with a big float showing a huge scow with the Kaiser's effigy hanging by a rope, which one of the crew kept pulling up and down to the great amusement of the crowds.

"Big Six" of the International Typographical Union told on its banners what it had done for the Liberty Loan, the War Savings Stamps campaign, and the Red Cross. Here, too, the locals offered a profuse display of service flags. All the local newspaper chapels of "Big Six" were represented. The Times Chapel announced the extent of its contributions to patriotic drives, and said: "And we are ready for the next call."

Included in the "Big Six" section was a division of women dressed as nurses, which contributed a striking contrast to the rest of the parade. They were the only women in the procession with the exception of the women's local of upholstery workers who marched with the paperhangers.

Airplanes Above Marchers.

While the parade was passing four airplanes appeared in the sky, thousands of feet above the Public Library, the aviators dropping patriotic literature.

During the course of the parade there were several unusual features which caught the attention. Brewers' Union No. 1 had a banner inscribed in German, but the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The presence of the city firemen in the parade was also a novelty. There were about 1,000 of them in line.

The last section of the parade passed the grand stand at 2:45 o'clock P. M. As each division reached Fifty-ninth Street it turned in there and dispersed. Many of the marchers then proceeded to Manhattan Casino for the big meeting and picnic which followed the parade.

Among those who watched the parade from the grand stand with Secretary of Labor Wilson were Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, Alexander Gompers, son of Sampel Gompers, and Mrs. Gompers, mother of the labor chief, who is now abroad.

The organizations which marched in the Fifth Avenue parade were:

Dockbuilders, Electrical Workers, Fixture Workers, Riggers, Cement Masons, Marble Polishers, Painters, Local 892; Engineers, Local 184; Machinists, Rammers and Pavers, Steamfitters, Painters, Local 905; Metallic Lathers, Painters, Local 1,011; Glaziers, Local 1,087; Sign Writers, Local 230; Painters, Local 874; Tunnel and Subway Constructors, Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Local 17; Chauffers and Cab Drivers, Local 267; Furniture Storage House Chauffeurs and Teamsters, Local 273; Piano Movers, Local 274; Retail Furniture Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers, Local 285; Excavating and Sand Teamsters, Local 285; Coal and Asphalt Teamsters, Loc l 553; Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 584; Chicken Drivers and Chauffeurs, Local 167; Funeral and Hearse Drivers, Local 643; Railway Baggage and Transfer Teamsters, Local 645; United Building Material Drivers and Helpers, Local 282; Theatrical Drivers and Handlers, Local 669; Truck Drivers, Local 807; Commission Drivers and Chauffeurs, Local 202.

Typographical Union No. 6, Franklin Union No. 23, Paper Cutters' Union No. 119, Web Pressmen's Union No. 25, Bindery Women's Union No. 43; Typographical Union No. 83, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, Mailers' Union No. 6, Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1, Electrotypers' Union No. 100, Bookbinders' Union Nos. 1-3; Stereotypers' Union No. 1, Uniform Firemen's Association, Eccentric Firemen No. 56, Plate Printers, Nos. 5 and 8; Coppersmiths, No. 56; Marine Engineers, No. 33; Stampers and Gold Layers, No. 22; Edge Gilders' Union No. 11, Typographical Union No. 7, Typographical Union No. 261, Typographical Union No. 131, Typographical Union No. 440, Blank Book Workers' Union No. 6, Paper Rulers' Union No. 9, Paper Handlers' and Sheet Straighteners' Union No. 1, Amalgamated Lithographers of America, Woman's Trade Union League, Bookkeepers and Stenographers, Pipe Caulkers and Tappers, Hatters' Union No. 3, Machinists, No. 447; Machinists, No. 838.

Cigarmakers' Local Unions, United Garment Workers, District Council; Coopers' Union No. 2, Coopers' Union No. 6, Jewelry Workers, New York Lettercarriers, Neckwear Cutters' Union, Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 160; Sandal Workers, No. 196; Store Tenders, Nos. 19 and 108; Brewery Workers, Nos. 1, 25, 59; Bartenders' Union, New York Post Office Clerks' Union, Horseshoers' Union No. 1, Public School and Building Cleaners' Union.

Wilson Congratulates Toilers.

At the Manhattan Casino celebration, which was held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union, Secretary of Labor Wilson and Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British suffrage leader, were to have spoken. When they arrived at the Casino, there was only a sprinkling of people on the grounds, and as both had to get trains for out-of-town places, they left after dictating statements to reporters. Secretary Wilson, in his dictated statement, said:

I just want to congratulate labor in general for the manner in which it has responded to the war needs of the country. Today's parade demonstrated that labor is standing behind the boys in the trenches with the highest possible standard of productive efficiency.

Labor realizes that this is its war; that democratic institutions have been threatened by the military caste of Germany; that it is only in democracies that people have an opportunity of working out their own destinies in their own way. The situation is exactly similar to that in an industrial strike. It may require suffering and all kinds of sacrifice before the strike can be won, but the worker has an abiding faith that out of the suffering and sacrifice will come greater safety for our institutions and a more perfect democracy than ever before, and just as there is bitterness against those who, during an industrial strike, scab on striking workmen, so the workers of the country today naturally have a feeling of bitterness against any one who "scabs" upon the United States of America in its great strike against the Kaiser and German militarism.

Mrs. Pankhurst in her statement said she felt that the visit of Samuel Gompers to England would bring about a better understanding of the real effort the people of England are making to win the war.

The Brooklyn Celebration.

More than 15,000 workers marched in the Brooklyn parade, headed by a detachment of sailors and marines and the Marine Band. The line of march was through Flatbush Avenue to Fourth Avenue, to Dean Street, to Flatbush Avenue, and to Prospect Park, where the reviewing stand was passed.

John P. Coughlin, President of the Central Labor Lyceum, was the Grand Marshal. The Flagmakers' Union had a float representing Betsy Ross at work making the first flag. The pattern-makers had a miniature battleship on their float. A float manned by sailors from the Navy Yard showed a machine gun in operation. Painters from the Navy Yard were shown camouflaging a vessel. A detachment from the Signal Corps of the navy had a float showing the receiving and sending of wireless messages.

Speaking before a large assemblage of men and women in Prospect Park, after the parade, John Mitchell, Chairman of the Federal Food Board, said that peace will not come "until the Prussian vandal on bended knee supplicates the forgiveness of God and the mercy of man for the outrages he has perpetrated against civilization and mankind."

Mr. Mitchell paid a tribute to labor and spoke of the great necessity of eliminating as far as possible accidents of an industrial nature.

Five airplanes circled the park, and there were athletic games for the boys and girls. A war ambulance was presented to the Government by Mrs. Grace B. Klueg on behalf of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Labor Union. John P. Coughlin presided and John J. Foote read the President's Labor Day proclamation.

A FETE DAY IN NEW ENGLAND.

War Workers Parade in All of the Larger Cities.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Workers in munition factories, shipbuilding yards, and other plants engaged in war industries joined hands today in New England for the celebration of Labor Day. In this city it was estimated that 10,000 war workers were in a parade arranged by the Metal Trades' Council of Boston.

The parade, which was designated as a "Win the War for Freedom" demonstration, included workers from Watertown Arsenal, Boston Navy Yard, the Fore River and Squantum Shipyards, and other distinctively war industries. Governor McCall and Mayor Peters reviewed the line.

In addition to the parades, sports were on the program everywhere. At the Harvard Stadium army and navy men in this district met in field events. The New England Amateur Rowing Association conducted races on the Charles River.

GIVE UP DAY TO PERSHING.

Bridgeport Employes Spend Holiday at Work on Big Guns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Employes of the Bullard Engineering Works at Bridgeport, Conn., celebrated Labor Day by giving, without compensation, five hours of their time to constructing 155-millimeter guns for the American army overseas. In announcing this tonight the Ordnance Department made public this telegram sent to General Pershing by the men:

"To help you win soon, we propose to give Labor Day a meaning true to its name by giving, without compensation, five hours of our time on this national holiday to the building of 155-millimeter guns to shoot the Hun."

250,000 MARCH IN CHICAGO.

Opening of Government's War Exposition Features the Celebration.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The largest parade in the local history of Labor Day marched through the streets today headed by the Great Lakes Naval Training School band of 400. The opening of the Government's war exposition was a feature of the celebration.

Labor leaders estimated that 250,000 men were in line. Each flag in the parade had a guard of honor of soldiers or sailors who received furloughs in order to march with their unions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Metal workers and shipbuilders headed a Labor Day parade here today, the magnitude of which necessitated its separation into seven divisions. Union labor of the cities about San Francisco Bay was largely represented, scores of crafts being in line.

DANIELS LOOKS INTO FUTURE.

Says Fighters Will Control America—Predicts Government Ownership.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—Discussing what he believes will be the conditions in this country after the war, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, here today, declared that the soldiers and sailors, when they return to civil life will control America for the next generation. He said he believed the conditions after peace will be far different from those of pre-war times. Expressing an opinion that they will try for a worldwide commerce, the Secretary continued:

"They will be less concerned as to whether this is by public or private ownership than with securing and enlarging worldwide commerce. The odds are that they will see in Government ownership and direction the best agency, but they will discard that if private ownership insures the best results.

"They will never return to duplication of railroad transportation and competition in terminals and facilities. All the benefits which Government operation of railroads has given will be continued, whether the railroads are in public or private ownership. The telegraph and telephone probably will be a permanent part of the postal system, though the men who will rule America will be open-minded enough to discuss the best method of communication."

Mr. Daniels spoke at the Labor Day celebration here, following a parade in which thousands of laboring men marched.

TODAY IS PRIMARY DAY.

This is primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 1 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast today.

SWIFT & COMPANY'S sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, August 31st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 22.94 cents.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

The Autumn Showing of

Men's Hats

is a feature of special interest and importance in the Men's Wear Department on the First Floor.

Everything that is new and smart in hat fashions for men will be found in this carefully-chosen assortment, which includes

MEN'S SOFT HATS

in the new, dull tones of green, brown and gray, at

$4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00 to 12.00

MEN'S DERBY HATS

at $4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00 & 10.00

The Department for

Young Men's Clothing

is showing, in a specially reserved section of the Sixth Floor, the Autumn and Winter models in

STUDENTS' SUITS

designed exclusively for the schoolboy who is donning his first long trousers.

These Suits are made of the best materials, including blue serge and the always popular mixed tweeds, are cut on nobby lines that will particularly appeal to the fastidious youth, and are variously and most attractively priced at

$17.50, 20.00, 24.50 to 35.00

Buy W. S. S. Today

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

For Campus, Country and Town

College clothes—for the girl of buoyant optimism and sturdy thought.

As the college man is demonstrating his fitness and adaptability overseas, so the college girl stands out clearly as the type of sturdy womanhood.

In her clothes, particularly, she is the exponent of healthful, outdoor life.

A largely increased demand has been made upon Abercrombie & Fitch to outfit college girls with suits and coats of tweeds and homespuns — all those materials so admirably adapted to campus, town and country wear.

No other house in America is so well equipped to meet this demand—due to the character of its business.

Abercrombie & Fitch Girls' Autumn Suits

The full assortment of original and exclusive Abercrombie & Fitch Fall and Winter models is ready for inspection.

From the simple Norfolk town-and-country jacket suit to the long cape suit—both of imported tweeds and men's wear fabrics; and the dressier models for formal wear. Prices $32.50 up.

College Girls' Coats For All Emergencies

For the clearest of Autumn days or the stormiest of Winter —for rough use and dress—for the motor ride or the rest between tennis sets.

Coats of imported woolens not to be obtained elsewhere, of warmth-without-weight materials—prices, $30 up. The most complete assortment of raincoats in America—$7.50 up.

Shoes of Character For Every College Use

Most complete department of its kind in the world—special Abercrombie & Fitch productions.

Walking shoes, storm shoes, town-and-country shoes, tennis shoes—specially designed for durability, comfort and smartness.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
New York.
"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

PUT GASOLINE SAVED AT 760,000 GALLONS

Unofficial Estimate for This City Shows a Substantial Conservation.

TAXICAB OWNERS CRITICISED

Some of Larger Companies Accused of Violating Spirit of Request by Those Who Complied.

How much gasoline was conserved for the nation's war needs on the first of the gasolineless Sundays? That is what thousands of patriotic citizens, who refused to use or patronize motor vehicles for pleasure last Sunday would like to know this morning. Official figures were not obtainable yesterday. The Fuel Administration's local representative in its save-the-gasoline campaign is the National Petroleum War Service Committee, and its offices were closed for Labor Day.

Among automobile owners, operators of taxicabs, and proprietors of garages, it was the opinion yesterday that less than 5 per cent. of New York motor vehicles were operated for pleasure last Sunday. There are about 160,000 motor vehicles in this city, including motor buses, and it is estimated that, on the average, these cars would consume five gallons of gasoline in a day. Therefore, the whole 160,000, if they had been in commission on Sunday, would have used 800,000 gallons of "gas." With 5 per cent. of them in service, only 40,000 gallons of gasoline were consumed, which would mean a saving for New York alone of 760,000 gallons.

In the territory east of the Mississippi, which was that affected by the Fuel Administration's request to abandon using motor vehicles for pleasure last Sunday, it has been estimated that not far from 5,000,000 motor vehicles are owned and operated. Figuring on the same basis only 1,250,000 gallons were consumed and 23,750,000 gallons were saved for war needs throughout the territory affected. It is believed that less than that quantity was saved, but even if only 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 gallons were conserved, a considerable amount of the fuel was added to the national reserve.

While the returns showed that the majority of the motorists of this city patriotically observed the Fuel Administration's request, there were some who did not, and among the latter were public taxicab companies who stated on Saturday that they would accept no pleasure business at all. One of these companies received considerable condemnation. An officer of this company stated on Saturday that his company's cabs would accept only train calls and other necessary business calls.

Concerning the way this company observed the request, which many citizens respected as if it were an order, one of the smaller taxicab operators said:

"I put up a sign on the door of my place on Friday that my cabs would be kept in garage on Sunday. They were, and I lost a considerable amount of money. That is all right and as it should be. But this company of which I complain of not only operated a large number of its cabs, but it actually sought business. Its drivers approached me eight times on the Broadway corner where I stood waiting for a car. I insist that it is highly unfair to me, and to many other operators who observed the request to the letter, that operators like the one of which I speak should be allowed to rake in the money while we willingly lose money. Something ought to be done about things like this next Sunday."

In many parts of the city, notably in Brooklyn, riding for pleasure had unpleasant experiences. They were jeered at by crowds along the sidewalks and along the roads and many a car was turned back in the direction from which it came. In Brooklyn, also, they organized a sort of vigilante committee, composed of some well-known citizens, and, between sunrise and dark, the committee took the numbers of several hundred cars which appeared to be on pleasure bent. These numbers were or will be sent to the National Petroleum War Service Committee.

All persons arrested for violating the speed limit on Sunday got little sympathy in the courts yesterday. Charles Elten, 20 years old, of 1,923 Daly Avenue, a chauffeur; Lawrence Esto, 20 years old, of 265 East 153d Street; Dominick Marone, 20 years old, of 277 East 154th Street, and Helen Jones, 19 years old, of 580 East 136th Street, were arrested by Policeman Jones of the East 126th Street Station early yesterday morning after an exciting chase through Harlem. The chauffeur was charged with reckless driving and the others with disorderly conduct. Elten was held in $200 bail for the Traffic Court, and the others were sent to the workhouse for from two to five days.

Magistrate Short, in Brooklyn, held Joseph Kraziaw, 27 years old, of 38 Belmont Avenue, in $1,000 bail for disorderly conduct, and in $200 bail for operating an automobile without a license. Kraziaw was severely censured by the Magistrate, who set the hearing of the case down for Sept. 5.

Forty or fifty owners or operators of taxicabs met last evening at Forty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue to denounce two or three of the companies which, the speakers at the meeting alleged, did business as usual on Sunday. A policeman, after learning that the meeting had no permit, dispersed the gathering.

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This is primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 1 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast today.

POSTUM

is a real factor in the present public service program.

There's No Waste, it Saves Fuel and Sugar, and it is American.

Not least, it is Delicious, Healthful, and it Satisfies.

Try INSTANT POSTUM

RECORD TAX BILL READY FOR HOUSE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

$3,941,633,000 last year under the present law. The largest source of estimated revenue is from taxes on excess profits, including war profits—$3,100,000,000—and the next is from taxes on incomes—$1,482,186,000 from individuals and $828,000,000 from corporations.

The income tax exemptions under the new bill are the same as under the old—$1,000 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons, with $200 additional allowed for each dependent child under 18 years of age. An exemption of $200 for each dependent incapable of self-support because of mental or physical disability also is allowed.

The estimated yield from sources other than incomes and excess and war profits include:

Transportation: Freight, $75,000,000; express, $20,000,000; passenger fares, $60,000,000; seats and berths, $5,000,000; oil by pipe lines, $4,550,000.

Telegraph and telephone messages, $16,000,000; insurance, $12,000,000; admissions, (theatres, circuses, &c.,) $100,000,000; club dues, $9,000,000.

Excise taxes: Automobiles, &c., $123,750,000; jewelry, sporting goods, &c., $80,000,000; other taxes on luxuries at 10 per cent., $88,760,000; other taxes on luxuries, (apparel, &c., above certain prescribed prices,) at 20 per cent., $181,095,000.

Gasoline, $40,000,000; yachts and pleasure boats, $1,000,000.

Beverages, (liquors and soft drinks,) $1,137,600,000; stamp taxes, $32,000,000; tobacco, cigars, $61,304,000; cigarettes, $163,240,000; tobacco, $104,000,000; snuff, $9,100,000; papers and tubes, $1,500,000.

Special taxes: Capital stock, $70,000,000; brokers, $1,765,000; theatres, &c., $2,143,000; mail order sales, $5,000,000; bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables, $2,200,000; shooting galleries, $400,000; riding academies, $50,000; business license tax, $10,000,000; manufacturers of tobacco, $69,000; manufacturers of cigars, $850,000; manufacturers of cigarettes, $240,000; use of automobiles and motor cycles, $72,920,000.

Tax and Bond Policy.

The committee report explains that the committee decided upon the raising of $8,000,000,000 by taxation because it had accepted as a sound fiscal policy the recommendation of Secretary McAdoo that one-third of the Government's estimated expenditures of $24,000,000,000 this year should be obtained from this source and the remaining two-thirds by bonds.

"While the committee," the report added, "makes this recommendation for the current year, it realizes that no fixed policy as to relation of taxes to bonds for the future can be determined at this time and that the amount that should be raised by taxation in any given year must necessarily be determined after due consideration is given business and financial conditions existing in such year.

"The committee further adopted the policy that so far as practicable the $8,000,000,000 should be raised from taxes on incomes, excess and war profits, and luxuries and semi-luxuries. The committee has endeavored to distribute equitably the new tax burden and to levy the taxes in such a way that the burden should be met by those most able to pay. It has endeavored to wipe out all inequalities in the operation of existing law and recommends the repeal of the major portion of the revenue acts of 1916 and 1917 in order that the existing internal revenue laws, so far as deemed practicable, will be in one act and therefore more readily accessible to the taxpayer."

While under existing law only persons of lawful age have to make returns, the new bill requires persons under the lawful age and having a net income of $1,000 or over, if single or if married and not living with husband or wife, and all married persons living with husband or wife having a net income of $2,000 or over to make returns.

The bill levies a corporation tax of 18 per cent. upon the amount of the net income, in excess of the credits allowed, but provides that the rate shall be 12 per cent. upon so much of this amount as does not exceed the dividends paid during the taxable year plus the amount paid during the taxable year out of the earning or profits in discharge of bonds and other interest-bearing obligations outstanding prior to the beginning of that year.

This provision was under fire in the committee today, but without change. Under it a corporation having $100,000 net income in excess of its credits which pays out during the year $50,000 in dividends and discharges $10,000 worth of bonds would then be taxed 12 per cent. on $60,000 and 18 per cent. on $40,000. The committee believes that this rebate of 6 per cent. on distributed profits will stimulate the payment of dividends, which will be subject to surtax in the hands of the stockholders. The bill makes no change in the corporations exempt from income tax.

Partnerships are not liable to income tax, but each partner will pay his income tax upon his share of the partnership profits, whether distributed or not.

Small Corporations Protected.

The bill applies the war and excess profits taxes to corporations only. Provision is made to protect corporations whose invested capital is less than $50,000 and those corporations in which invested capital is not a material producing factor.

Increases also were made in the estate tax, which will range from 3 per cent. to 40 per cent. The increases as compared with the present bill follow: Not exceeding $50,000, from 2 to 3 per cent., $50,000 to $150,000, 4 to 6; $150,000 to $250,000, 6 to 9; $250,000 to $450,000, 9 to 12; $450,000 to $1,000,000, 10 to 15; $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, 12 to 18; $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 14 to 21; $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, 16 to 24; $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, 18 to 27; $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, 20 to 30; $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, 22 to 35, and exceeding $10,000,000, 25 to 40.

The transportation and insurance taxes already made public include a new tax of 10 per cent. upon the amount paid to any telegraph or telephone company for any special leased wire or talking circuit, but does not apply to collection and dissemination of news through the public press or in the conduct by a common carrier or telegraph or telephone company of its business as such.

There is no reference to the imminence of prohibition legislation in what the report says about the beverage tax. Some new administrative provisions are imposed upon liquor, including elimination of every exemption.

The tobacco rates already made public, the report says, are fixed at approximately the highest revenue-producing rates that can safely be levied without greatly reduced consumption of tobacco and consequent reduction in revenue.

WILSON PLANS 3-WEEK TOUR

May Visit the Pacific Coast During Liberty Loan Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Under the tentative program for President Wilson's Fourth Liberty Loan speaking tour, the President probably will leave Washington about Sept. 30, to be away for the three weeks of the loan campaign. In a swing that may carry him to the Pacific Coast, he expects to make stops in nearly every section of the country.

It was learned today that the President had promised Senator Ashurst of Arizona that if the itinerary will permit, he will visit the Grand Canyon of Arizona during the trip.

DO YOU BUY THRIFT STAMPS REGULARLY?

Telephone Greeley 1234

Best & Co.

London Paris

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

For One Week

A Sale of Fur Garments

presenting an unusual assortment of fur coats, neckwear and muffs—considering the length of service to be had from selections from this stock—the prices suggest sound economy

FOR months we have planned this ONE WEEK FUR EVENT. Early in the year we arranged with our manufacturers to work on our stocks for this season. Pelts were purchased far in advance and placed in work—early enough to escape the tremendous rises in costs of material and labor. Since our orders were completed we could have sold these stocks at a profit. Today, as a result of our foresight, we own and offer these dependable garments at prices which are fully one-fourth less than cost to duplicate.

Never could we more sincerely urge "Buy furs today"

1. NUTRIA COAT: Proven by early selling to be a most desired fur and model, 45 inches long 225
Other models 150 to 350

2. HUDSON SEAL COAT: (Seal-dyed muskrat) full length deep cuffs, belted all around 295
Other models and grades 165 to 495

3. NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT: Illustrating one of several models, collar and cuffs of natural raccoon, others with Hudson Seal Collar and Cuffs . . . 165

4. HUDSON SEAL COATS: In this group a number of different models of short coats, of which the one pictured is representative—collar and cuffs of gray squirrel and beaver. 275
Others up to 395

FUR COATS

A few items listed which are representative of the assortment. Compare the prices and length of service expected with the cost of woolen garments.

1. NATURAL MINK COAT, 42-inch long, wide shawl collar, box effect back with belted front, extra quality skins, tail trimmed at lower end. Specially priced . 1150
2. MOLE WRAP, vestee effect in front with ermine collar and cuffs 850
3. HUDSON SEAL WRAP, full length of choicest pelts, pointed collar of ermine and black lynx . . 650
4. NATURAL GRAY SQUIRREL COAT of extra clear dark skins with handsome taupe lynx collar . 450
5. CARACUL COAT of durable quality, full length with shawl collar of black lynx 450
6. SHORT JACKET OF TIGER CAT, sport model with collar, cuffs and wide plaited border of taupe nutria 175
7. NATURAL DARK RACCOON COAT for street or motor wear, border of self fur at bottom . . 195
8. MODEL COAT OF MUSKRAT with self border and collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal—also inset of Hudson Seal at sides 325

MATCHED FUR SETS

In addition to the items listed—a splendid display is made of capes—coatees—separate scarfs and muffs in moleskin—kolinsky—sable—beaver—nutria—silver fox—natural blue fox—gray squirrel.

RACCOON SCARF, dyed skunk collar, animal shape . 22.50
Round muff with head . . 25.00

BLACK LYNX AND BLACK FOX SCARFS . 45.00
Muffs to match . 37.50, 45.00

MISSES' SET IN NATURAL RACCOON, animal shape scarf 15.00
Round muff to match . . 15.00

SKUNK COLLAR, cape effect 52.50
Canteen muff to match . 45.00
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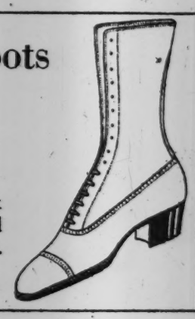

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To Men Between 18 *and* 45:

WHEN will you be called in the new American Draft? Will *all* the men be trained for the trenches—or will "essential industry" claim her share?

Must bachelors of 45 be sent to the fighting line before married men of 22 are called?

Over twenty-three million men are asking these questions today—are trying to understand their position in the draft. Military expedience points to one conclusion—the country's sentiment to another. Read today the facts that will aid you in determining your individual standing—facts which Collier's gives you in

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How America in less than a year and a half has become the greatest shipbuilding nation in the world; why the men in the shipyards are as worthy of honor as they who wear the khaki; told by the one man in the United States best qualified to know.

"OUR FIRST VICTORY", By James Hopper

The story of the first battle won by American soldiers. A battle in which Hopper himself "went over" with the troops, and though unarmed, captured — — but read it yourself as Hopper tells it in this week's Collier's.

Also in this issue: Arthur Somers Roche, William A. Wolff, Lieut. J. Alexander Bayne, Major Richard C. Cabot, John Russell, Collier Editorials, etc.

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START DRIVE TODAY FOR DRAFT SLACKERS

Men Between 21 and 31 Will Be Stopped in Street and Asked to Show Registration Cards.

20,000 AGENTS IN ROUNDUP

Theatres, Saloons, Hotels, and Trains Will Be Combed for Suspects.

The entire force of the New York Bureau of the Department of Justice, the Deputy Marshals of the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, and the Northern District of New Jersey, members of the American Protective League, and hundreds of specially deputized Government agents, will begin this morning a roundup of every draft slacker in New York City and vicinity. Beginning at 7 o'clock this morning the police and agents are to arrest every man between the ages of 21 and 31 years who cannot produce a registration card.

Chief Charles F. De Woody of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation will command the "drive," and he said last night the total number of Government agents, policemen, special deputies, and others who would aid in the roundup would total between 20,000 and 25,000. Chief De Woody will also be aided by 2,000 soldiers and 1,000 sailors, who are ordered to report at certain designated points at 6 o'clock this morning.

The territory which will be covered is all of New York City, Westchester County, Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, and Paterson. In the outlying districts the local constabulary forces have received instructions to assist the Federal agents.

Men apparently between 21 and 31 years will be stopped wherever an agent happens to meet one of them. Government agents will be at the ferries, in hotels, in theatres, restaurants, saloons, railroad terminals, and in every other place of a public nature. There will be at least one agent to every block in the principal business and residential sections of the territory embraced in the drive.

Draft Board to Sit All Day.

All local draft boards will be in session today and in constant communication with the various headquarters of Chief De Woody. In Manhattan these headquarters will be in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, and in Brooklyn at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory. The police stations will be the headquarters in the outlying districts. Men unable to show a card will be taken to the nearest detention headquarters. There an examining board of draft officials who will inquire into his case will be in session. If the man has, in fact, registered it will be quickly ascertained by telephoning to his district draft board. If the board reports that he is not registered he will be transferred to the nearest police station, and there held pending the action of the Feredal Government. If a man is from another part of the country and is unable to show his draft credentials he will have to remain in custody until his status can be determined by telegraph.

The plan of campaign which will be followed today was described last night by Chief De Woody as follows:

All workers will be divided generally into four groups.

1. Operatives—Those men assigned to the duty of stopping and questioning persons of apparent military age.

2. Examiners—Those persons at detention headquarters charged with the duty of ascertaining definitely the status of the individual who is brought in.

3. Guards—Uniformed soldiers, sailors, and police officials, who will assist in the transportation of the persons apprehended to detention headquarters and their guarding at detention headquarters.

4. Automobile operators—Those who will transport the persons apprehended, guards, &c.

Upon apprehending a person whom it is necessary to detain, operatives will first bring such persons to the nearest precinct police station, which will be used as a temporary collecting point for persons apprehended. As quickly thereafter as possible, and when a precinct station has collected an automobile load of such detained persons, they will be transported via automobile to detention headquarters, which headquarters are as follows:

For New York City and the Bronx, the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, occupying the block between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets and Lexington and Fourth Avenues.

For Brooklyn, the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, located at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.

For Jersey City, Fourth Regiment Armory, Bergen Avenue and Mercer Street.

For Newark, First Regiment Armory, Sussex and J Streets.

Upon receipt of the persons apprehended at detention headquarters, they will be taken in charge by the examining force.

650 Automobiles in Service.

There will be 400 automobiles at work in Manhattan and 250 in Brooklyn. The men first taken into custody will be transported to the nearest police station and held there under guard until a sufficient number to fill a patrol wagon comfortably has accumulated. The patrol wagon when full will proceed at safe speed to the detention headquarters.

The operatives have been cautioned to be courteous but firm and to require some affirmative or corroborative proof from men who appear to be of military age but deny that they are, if they think it necessary. Detailed instructions have been given about classification cards. Where a registrant is shown to be classified in Class 1 he must also produce further evidence to show that he has submitted to physical examination, but where it is shown that he is in Class 2, 3, 4, or 5 he will be released at once.

MRS. WHITMAN IN LAND ARMY

Governor's Wife to Aid in Obtaining 1,000,000 Supporting Members.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, is to serve as Honorary Chairman of the State Committee which will direct a drive to be undertaken immediately for 1,000,000 supporting members of the New York State Woman's Land Army. F. H. Bethell, First Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, is to be active Chairman. The new membership is needed to give financial and moral backing to the work of the army in preparing to meet the demands, which will be greatly increased, for young women workers on the farms of the State another season. In accepting Mrs. Whitman said:

"I have been in close touch with the Land Army movement since its inception a year ago, and I am convinced that the little army of 1,000 farmerettes has carried the work beyond its experimental stage, and all efforts to increase its efficiency, I am sure, will appeal to every patriotic citizen. We must have, as well as the young women workers themselves to do the farm work, money to establish camps for them to enter. With this financial aid and the moral support of the new members, we shall be able to solve the food production problem of this State. The army is maintaining forty camps at the present time, but that is only a nucleus of the force we must be able to promise the farmers for another year, that they may plan to work their lands to the utmost. We want city and country members, for every one is vitally interested in the problem, and unless we can make arrangements to supply the women for farm work our food production will suffer seriously."

Governor Whitman has promised the Land Army the support of the State Agricultural Department and the co-operation of all departments devoted to food production and conservation, and the Federal Government will aid by sending a representative of the Labor Bureau at Washington to assist in the drive and will give the army the privilege of franking its mail.

WILSON LAUDS BOY SCOUTS.

President Urges Their Co-operation in Coming Loan Drive.

A letter from President Wilson urging every member of the Boy Scouts of America to aid the Fourth Liberty Loan was made public yesterday at the Scout organization's national headquarters in this city.

"The fact that the Scouts secured 1,322,649 subscriptions, representing $203,169,000, in the previous campaigns is a convincing testimonial to the value of organized boyhood for the kind of patriotic service that is worth while," the President said in his letter, addressed to Colin H. Livingston, President of the Boy Scouts. The loan services of the boys have been "appreciated by the whole nation," he added, "and the country, already proud of them," expects effective work during the fourth campaign.

Mr. Livingstone replied to the President by promising the Scouts' coming efforts would "result in even greater service than heretofore." During the first three campaigns one in every twenty-three subscriptions turned in to the Treasury Department was obtained by the Boy Scouts of America. Secretary McAdoo has recommended to the Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks and to Chairmen of Liberty Loan committees that the Boy Scout activities be limited to the final seven days of the coming campaign.

DENOUNCES TOMATO PRICES

Jersey Bureau of Markets Says They Should Not Be Tolerated.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 2.—Stating that a charge of 10 or even 8 cents a pound for tomatoes by dealers who buy them for 3 cents is an offense against the people of New Jersey and should not be tolerated, the Bureau of Markets in its weekly bulletin today says that newspapers, local committees and patriotic persons in general can perform a service of far reaching benefit by starting a campaign of price publicity.

"The average price to the storekeepers in the large cities in Essex and Hudson counties," says the bulletin, "is between 2 and 3 cents a pound. At 4 or 5 cents a pound dealers could afford to handle them. Consumers should remember, however, that tomatoes do not grow all perfect and that where they are fastidious in selecting only perfect specimens, the dealers must be paid for the poorer looking ones which are thrown aside.

"The Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense has recognized the importance of profit cutting in this matter of increasing the immediate consumption of tomatoes and without doubt the effect of its interest will be felt within a day or two. Consumers are urged to demand there shall be not more than 50 per cent. profit on tomatoes in less than basket lots and not more than 25 per cent. profit in basket lots."

Dives to Death in Swimming Pool.

Abraham Unger of Whitestone, L. I., was killed in the swimming pool at the Bronx International Exposition yesterday in diving from a springboard. Although the water in the pool was about ten feet deep where Unger dived, his neck was broken. Attendants said they thought he had not struck bottom, because there was no bruise on his head, but they advanced the theory that he might have struck a person who was swimming under water.

TODAY IS PRIMARY DAY.

This is primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 1 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast today.

SEIZE CIPHER LETTER SENT TO GERMANS

Pennsylvania Car Company Used Subterfuge in Writing to Berlin Owners.

DECODED BY AUTHORITIES

Marcus Braun Admits Having Attempted to Carry Letters to Europe for Austrians.

Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker told last night the story of how the Pennsylvania Car Company of Pittsburgh tried to communicate, after this country entered the war, with the German concern of Ornstein & Koppel, which, Mr. Becker said, was the parent organization of the Pennsylvania corporation. He cited the case of the concern as showing the method by which enemy-owned concerns in this country sought to communicate with Germany by means of apparently harmless letters addressed to persons living in neutral countries.

"At the present time it would not be consistent with the interests of justice to make public most of the apparently harmless communications under investigation, but by way of illustration one may be cited," Mr. Becker said. "A letter was written on stationery of the Hotel Schenley of Pittsburgh, under date of April 30, 1917, which reads as follows:

Mr. Erich Rothenberg.

Dear Mr. Rothenberg: I trust that this letter will reach you promptly and find you well and happy. Undoubtedly you have received the various letters of our friend Penaco, and I wrote you up to the end of March and the first days of April.

Mr. Penaco has not written you lately, although he is so far very well and active. It is, however, not desirable, according to physicians' advice, that he should exert himself to write letters. You must, therefore, not worry if you do not hear from Penaco. He is all right and I understand quite prosperous.

As to myself and our other friends, I can only report the best. We are busy, as usual, and as to my private and business life there is nothing special to report, as you are familiar with the quiet and satisfactory routine of life in this city. We have very nice weather for the last few weeks and it is a genuine pleasure now to have the train rides every day, and to enjoy the springtime resurrection of nature.

There is not much new to report, and we can only hope that everything will come out to the best. I am very anxious to hear how you are getting along and am quite sure that married life agrees with you very well. I want to avail myself of the opportunity of asking you to convey my best respects to Mrs. Rothenberg, and with very best wishes I remain,

Very sincerely yours, ——.

"This letter is a typical example of the use of cover names and of the length to which this pre-arranged system can be carried. An analysis reveals the fact that the letter comes from the Pennsylvania Car Company of Pittsburgh, U. S. A., and is intended for Ornstein & Koppel of Berlin, of which the Pennsylvania Car Company is a branch. On account of the break with Germany, which occurred on April 7, 1917, the Pennsylvania Car Company adopted this method of advising its head office, Ornstein & Koppel of Berlin, that they are still doing satisfactory business; that they have taken legal advice (according to physicians' advice) and must stop sending details of business to Berlin.

"Such a letter should excite suspicion, first, because the envelope is addressed 'Care of A. Bruce, Stockholm,' and addresses in Scandinavian countries were favored by Germans as cover names. Second, because written from a hotel address. Third, the unusual name 'Penaco,' which is made out of a combination of the words 'Pennsylvania Car Company.' Fourth, a careful reading of the fourth paragraph should immediately suggest to the mind some form of business.

"With the exception of the first, none of these reasons may seem very strong to the ordinary layman, but when comparison is made of the tenor of this communication with the forms used by Hugo Schmidt to communicate with the Deutsche Bank, and other forms used by scores of Germans and German-American houses, and investigation into thousands of cover names and cover addresses, after all it is not so difficult to decipher this seemingly harmless social communication."

Marcus Braun, the Hungarian Republican leader, was asked yesterday if he was still of the opinion that the administration of justice in the United States was "in the hands of British lackeys." In a letter he wrote to a Mrs. Valli Kroch in Berlin in February, 1916, he said that that was the case. He also wrote that he would leave this country for Germany on the "first German boat which will leave New York Harbor after peace is declared."

In explanation of the letter, the text of which was printed in THE TIMES yesterday, Braun said an incorrect impression was created. He said that he denounced the American administration of justice in order to get the letter passed by the German censors. He said that he had no use for either Germany or Austria, and that his attitude on the war in 1916 was due to his hatred of the Russian Government, which was then in power. Mr. Braun added that he is a loyal American.

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

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GEORGE BENDA

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public sale, on the premises of the plant of George Benda at Boonton, New Jersey, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of September, 1918, all the property and assets of every kind and description belonging to George Benda, a partnership, as a going concern, including the leaseholds, trade names, good will, modern plant for the manufacture of Bronze Powders, machinery and all other property.

Full description of and information concerning the property to be sold and the inspection thereof and the terms and conditions of sale may be obtained by application to the office of the Director of Sales, 110 West 42nd St., New York City.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director of Sales.

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VOTE FOR LEWIS
To-Day
Primaries from 1 to 9 P. M.

Nominate the Man Who Exposed Hearst
Who Can Untangle the Subway Muddle
Who Wants the People to Vote on Prohibition
Who Believes in Responsible Party Government

HON. MERTON E. LEWIS,
Murray Hill Hotel,
New York City.

New York City, August 27, 1918.

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned desire to assure you of their support at the approaching Republican primaries for the nomination for Governor.

We do this out of respect for the consistent and faithful manner in which you have performed your duties as Attorney General.

You have exercised the functions of that office in an intelligent, sane, impersonal, conservative, law-abiding manner. Likewise we recognize the efficient work done by your office under your direction in the official investigations made which resulted in uncovering the plotting against the Government on the part of disloyals.

Your endeavor to restore to its full effectiveness party government, with its consequent responsibility as an instrument for creating and maintaining sound public opinion in governmental politics and administration, inspires confidence, and appeals directly and persuasively to enrolled Republicans. Your position that amendments to the Constitution of the United States should be ratified only when they reflect the opinion of the voters of the State directly expressed is consistent, logical and fully within the spirit of the Constitution. At this moment, when the public mind is engrossed with the necessary success of the allies in arms, there is a natural tendency to haste in matters that are not of themselves vital necessities to the winning of the war. But this haste might work unexpected and untold evil. Unusual and unprecedented authority transferred to governmental executive authority is only a loan, and title in the people has not been lost. The restoration of government in its executive and administrative purposes is a problem before the American people second only in importance to winning the war.

Your ambition to be Governor, frankly announced, commends itself to all who hate hypocrisy, believe in sincerity, and are committed to the doctrine that public office is a sacred trust. Just rewards in public opinion inevitably result from real service and are more to be valued than the temporary applause forced from artificially created groups. Principle rather than expediency, breadth of judgment, vision in ideals, unselfish honesty in intelligent administration, are demanded of him who seeks to fill adequately the position of Governor of the Empire State.

Your aim to fulfill these requirements has been proven, and we therefore assure you of our aggressive support.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Jr.
JAMES M. BECK
ELON R. BROWN
JAMES A. BURDEN
WM. M. K. OLCOTT
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
R. ROSS APPLETON
HORACE WHITE
JOB E. HEDGES
WILLIAM MULDOON
JAMES R. SHEFFIELD
ROBERT C. MORRIS
GEORGE CROMWELL
HENRY W. TAFT
MORTIMER L. SCHIFF
HARVEY D. HINMAN
WILLIAM BARNES
NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG
EDGAR T. BRACKETT
WILLIAM L. WARD
CHARLES D. HILLES
HENRY M. SAGE
JOHN A. SLEICHER
FRANK H. PLATT
PAUL ROCHESTER
FRANCIS S. BANGS
MEIER STEINBRINK

	Governor (Vote for One)	
	1	
X	2	Merton E. Lewis

Vote for Lewis To-Day
Primaries 1 to 9 P. M.

POST TOASTIES
the war-time breakfast cereal of America
Superior Corn Flakes

"Morale is Winning the War"

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

"Look for the Red Circle"

The Sign of Welcome to Soldiers, Sailors and Marines

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE represents a range of activities in which the folks back home and the folks in the war camp city co-operate for the benefit of our men in uniform, every one of whom comes from some "home town."

"By helping the fighter make wholesome use of his leisure, by putting before him in the communities where his duty calls him adequate substitutes for those necessities and comforts of life of which he is depriving himself and of which he is being deprived—*in a word, by serving him through War Camp Community Service, the civilian is armoring him with contentment, confidence and consecration to the common cause*—that trio of essentials to a triumphant morale, lacking which empires have been wiped from the pages of history."

The practical side of War Camp Community Service is visualized briefly below in a summary of some of the activities of this service:

CLUBS providing entertainments, writing materials, lounging rooms, baths, meals and sleeping accommodations.

HOTELS with all hotel facilities, where a bed and bath can be had for twenty-five cents, and meals are served at less than cost.

ENTERTAINMENTS so diversified that every man can suit his own taste in wholesome recreation. These include theatres, picture shows, dances, automobile rides, concerts and many social gatherings.

ATHLETICS—Baseball, football, field sports, boxing and wrestling matches, tennis and all wholesome recreational sports.

INFORMATION BOOTHS—These are provided in railroad and traction stations, prominent and central street corners where all men in uniform can obtain correct information as to arriving and departing trains, where to go, what to see, etc.

COMMUNITY SINGS—organizing large choruses for concerts and congregational singing of popular music, a favorite form of entertainment of men in uniform and most inspirational.

HOME HOSPITALITY—organizing communities for the entertainment of soldiers, sailors and marines; just home boys, at home dinners and home gatherings.

COMMUNITY HOUSES—erected near camps and cantonments where parents, relatives and friends can meet men in training, in pleasant surroundings.

COMMUNITY HOSPITALITY—getting clubs, churches, associations, fraternal organizations, city officials and private individuals, men and women, to see that our soldiers on leave are properly treated and have a healthy good time.

There are no hard and fast rules for the activities of this Service. Precedents are not followed, that which seems best is done. Bathing beaches, restaurants, girls' clubs, band concerts, convalescent and educational work are a small part of the many activities organized by the War Camp Community Service.

If you know or meet any Soldiers, Sailors or Marines, send them to

New York War Camp Community Service Hotel,
49-55 WEST 27TH STREET
Enlisted Men's Headquarters

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE
National Headquarters
No. 1 Madison Ave.

'PENROD' IN A PLAY IS HIGHLY AMUSING

Booth Tarkington's Hero as a Boy "Deteckatuf" in Chief.

THE EPIC OF AGE ELEVEN

The Characters in the Familiar Novel as a Setting for a New Story.

PENROD, a comedy in four acts by Edward E. Rose, based upon Booth Tarkington's stories. At the Globe.

Tim.....Robert Vaughn
Della.....Flo Irwin
Mary Schofield.....Catherine Emmet
Burns.....Thomas Ford
Robert Williams.....Paul Kelly
Mrs. Laura Rewbush.....Maud Hosford
Jarge.....Leslie M. Hunt
Henry P. Schofield.....Edmund Elton
Margaret Schofield.....Helen Hayes
Mr. Jones.....George Meach
Herbert Hamilton Dade.....John Davidson
Penrod Schofield.....Andrew Lawlor
Sam Williams.....Richard Rose
Rev. Lester Kinoalmg.....W. F. Canfield
Rodney Magsworth Bitts.....Bevor Alvarez
Maurice Levy.....Henry Quinn
Georgie Bassett.....Ben F. Grauer
Mrs. Bassett.....May Ellis
Mamie Remnesdale.....Lillian Roth
Marjorie Jones.....Helen Chandler
Herman.....Thomas McCann
Verman.....Charles Whitfield
Mr. Coombes.....Jack Ellis

People who go to the Globe to see a dramatization of the Penrod stories of the long-familiar volume will be, in one sense, disappointed. The play is constructed about an entirely new episode which, though incidentally published in a magazine, was written with a view to dramatization. That is as well—or better. The volume has been pronounced quite undramatisable, and probably is so. The new story is in Mr. Tarkington's best vein and affords material for a play which is thoroughly interesting, and which kept last night's audience amused throughout the evening.

It shows Penrod playing an intense and exciting game of make-believe as a detective—a "deteckatuf," in fact—whom he has modeled on a hero of the movies. Sam Williams is his Lieutenant, and the negro boys from across the alley, Herman and Verman, complete his staff. The object of their fell pursuit is a beau of Penrod's sister, Margaret, who is also a prospective business associate of their father. How the quartet of "deteckatufs" persecute the lover and upset the business deal may best be left to the play to tell. There is quite enough drama to hold the four acts together; and, though the four boys lack something of the delicious deftness of characterization in the book, the play shows them quite adequately in their habits as they live. Herman and Verman—especially Verman with his tongue-tied jargon—are an unalloyed delight.

By far the best scene of the play comes in the last act when Penrod and Sam, supposing that they have actually shot their make-believe crook, are cross-examined by Penrod's father. The stories they tell—and especially the blank wall which they rear against every question as to literal fact—make up a little masterpiece of comic invention.

In the end Penrod finds that, instead of being the culprit as usual—the seat of his trousers has been actually twitching in anticipation—he is the hero of the occasion. How this has fallen out he does not know. It is the eternal mystery of 11 years old. His own world of simple, barbaric impulses is above good and evil. But the world of grown-ups has standards as momentous as they are unfathomable; there is no telling whether the result of any particular moment of joy will be a taste of the birch or an approving quarter. This time the mystery is twice confounded, for it is $5.

Undoubtedly the book reveals a keener insight into the epic joys and sorrows of eleven years old, a far subtler humor in contrasting its Homeric passions with the prose of maturity.

But if any one laments the lack of the familiar episodes let him consider what has happened to the solitary one which is attempted—that in which Penrod figures as the child Sir Launcelot in his sister's old stockings and his father's red flannel drawers transmogrified into knightly breeches. Humor vanishes in bathos. Some of the characters are attempted; but with the exception of the "deteckatufs" they are attempted in vain. Maurice Levy of the heroic digestion is a lay figure, and Marjorie Jones is a mere shadow of her tyrannous self.

The cast is admirable, and the acting as deft as it is discreet. The four boys seem to be literally 11 years old; and, though there is at times a rather sad forcing both of their histrionism and of their childish voices, the effect as a whole is astonishingly good. Andrew Lawlor, as Penrod, gave a performance quite wonderfully detailed and sustained. As Sam Williams, Richard Ross had moments of awkwardness, but he redeemed them amply by other moments of quite heavenly humor.

The scenes show the lawn, the side yard, and the sitting room of the Schofield house, and are pleasantly atmospheric of the well-to-do Middle West.

SAY ALLIES BEAT GERMANS.

Behind In Aviation and Artillery, Returning Officers Assert.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 2.—Several American and British officers belonging to the air forces in their respective armies arrived today from the western front to give instruction to the cadets at the aviation camps in the United States. They declined to comment on the war except to say that the Allies were decidedly ahead of the Germans in aviation and artillery, and each infantryman had proved to be worth at least two of the enemy, including the much-advertised Prussian Guard.

Captain Lewis D. Boeree of Winnipeg, Man., who was on his way home suffering from shock through overflying, has officially brought down twelve Hun machines and has spent the last three months with the American soldiers on the western front. He said that he liked them immensely in every way, and it was a certainty that the American Army will continue to make its mark throughout the war.

Another passenger was Count Kozo Yoshi of Tokio, Japan, who said he had been over to attend the Fourth International Parliamentary Commercial Conference held in London. The object of the conference is to establish unity of international commercial laws. The first one, in 1914, was held in Brussels, the Count added, and was attended by Germany. Since the war the conferences had been kept up by the Allies and the neutral countries.

Neighborhood Theatres Reopen.

Labor Day, as usual, witnessed a general reopening of the neighborhood theatres and vaudeville houses throughout the city. One new house was added to the string of neighborhood theatres in the Shubert-Riviera, at Broadway at Ninety-seventh Street. "Eyes of Youth" began a week's engagement there yesterday afternoon, and a weekly change of bill will be the policy. The Standard Theatre, at Ninetieth Street, also began its season yesterday, presenting Lou Tellegen in "Blind Youth." Among the vaudeville theatres the Colonial, Alhambra, and Orpheum reopened for the season.

Jolson in "Sinbad" at Century.

Al Jolson, whose popularity in "Sinbad" had been by no means exhausted when that attraction vacated the Winter Garden two months ago, began a supplementary metropolitan engagement yesterday afternoon at the Century Theatre. The occasion marked the first time that a Winter Garden show has been seen in New York in any theatre other than its original home. Several hundred members of the "Yip! Yip! Yaphank!" company were the guests of the management at the matinée.

British War Mission in Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The British War Mission headed by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, which has been visiting South American countries to adjust trade and financial conditions to meet the exigencies of the war, arrived in Washington today from Havana. The visitors will remain in Washington a week or ten days, during which time they will be the recipients of official courtesy.

THEATRICAL NOTE.

The first performance of "Mr. Barnum" took place last night at Atlantic City. The piece is a circus comedy by Thomas A. Wise and Harrison Rhodes, and will be produced at the Criterion Theatre here next Monday night.

PEACE PLOT THEME OF NEW WAR PLAY

"Watch Your Neighbor" Tells Excitingly of the Foiling of a German Trick.

STAGEY, BUT FASCINATING

Moves Swiftly and Begins Where Other Spy Dramas Leave Off, and Is Reckless of Probabilities.

WATCH YOUR NEIGHBOR, a melodrama in three acts, by Leon Gordon and Le Roy Clemens. At the Booth.

Corporal Greene.....Le Roy Clemens
Commissioner.....Alexander Loftus
Major Tomms.....Frederick Esmelton
Captain Fielding.....Gerald Pring
Captain Bennett.....Leon Gordon
Sergeant Birdseye.....Stanley Harrison
Dorothy Farnham.....Mary Servoss
Mr. Dudley.....Emil Hoch
Mrs. Patch.....Ruby Hallier
Comrade Deversalles.....Harold Vosburgh
Karl.....Dore Rogers
Comrade Olganoff.....Bertram Marburgh
Comrade Nagle.....Dodson L. Mitchell
Comrade Pastorelli.....Edward Colebrook
Comrade Beaubein.....John De Briac
Comrade Bergstoff.....Charles Fisher

"Watch Your Neighbor" is stagey but fascinating. Of all the war melodramas it skirts widest of the probabilities, but it never is dull for a minute. It is always entertaining, and at its best moments it becomes exciting, and even thrilling. When it moves it moves with speed—and that is its salvation. If you like war plays you are certain to wax enthusiastic over it, and if you don't like them you are likely to regard it as much theatrical balderdash. Either way you will be right.

The play is the work of two actors, Leon Gordon and Le Roy Clemens, both of whom take part in the performance. The piece begins where other war plays leave off by taking peace plotting as its theme. Socialist delegates from the warring countries gather at a peace conference in Switzerland, where there is put forward a somewhat nebulous plan, whereby the fighters of all nations will surrender to each other at a given signal. It is, of course, all a German trick, and the foiling of the plan and the outwitting of half a dozen or more Germans provide most of the melodrama.

The hero of it all is a "silly ass" Englishman, somewhat of the type made familiar in "The Man Who Stayed at Home"—a Secret Service man who seeks to disarm suspicion by his apparent simpleness. In "Watch Your Neighbor" he takes the credentials of the English delegate and goes in his place to the conference, where, at the conclusion of Act II., he triumphs over the prostrate forms of two men from the Wilhelmstrasse, hurls one chair through a picture of the Kaiser and another through the window, and makes his escape with the papers.

The necessary love interest is none too plausibly brought in by making the American delegate a girl. But, then, the piece cannot be spoken of in the same breath with plausibility, for, judged by such a standard, it collapses utterly. It must be taken for what it is—melodrama, and that only. As such it is rather good fun.

Mr. Gordon, as the hero, overplays his silly moments a trifle, and is responsible for giving much of the piece the aspect of farce. He goes to particular pains to be nonsensical when there is no apparent need for it, and the Germans in the play would have good grounds for suspecting him merely on the strength of his attempts at imbecility.

The second author, Mr. Clemens, appears as an orderly in the first act. The acting as a whole is everything that the play calls for, with Dodson Mitchell standing out as the delegate from Germany. Mary Servoss is the delegate from America, and has somewhat fewer opportunities than a description of the plot would indicate.

SAN CARLO OPERA RETURNS.

Crowd Warmly Greets "Aida," with Elizabeth Amsden in Title Role.

Signer Caruso and his American bride, in a right stage box under flags of the Allies, joined an eager audience that stood up and cheered at the Shubert Theatre last night while the orchestra of the San Carlo Opera Company played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Italy's "Marcia Reale." The crowd welcomed Italian grand opera at theatre prices—all the more heartily, perhaps, in wartime—for the house was reported sold out early in the day, while later it was said that as many as a thousand had been turned away. The opera last night was "Aida," with which Fortune Gallo had also opened his first season here on Labor Day last year at the neighboring Forty-fourth Street, and which his company gave last March at a Red Cross benefit in Washington before President Wilson.

Last night's audience during an intermission shouted five minutes for "Caruso, Caruso," and the famous Radames of the Metropolitan had to rise and bow, though he refused a speech. He left before the opera ended at midnight.

With few exceptions the San Carlo's 125 young artists returned in unbroken ranks from 24,000 miles travel in a twelvemonth. There were one or two changes in the "Aida" cast. Charles Baker announced from the stage that Manuel Salazar, the Spanish tenor, due by steamship from Costa Rica and as yet unreported yesterday "at an Atlantic port," would therefore not appear, though his name was in the bill. The new Radames was a Russian instead, Leone Zinovieff, who was recently with Chicago and who once sang an open-air "Aida" at St. Louis, though he now moderated his tones to suit a smaller theatre.

"Aida's" title rôle, for the first time at the Shubert if not elsewhere, was well taken by Elizabeth Amsden, who had been with the old Boston troupe as well as those of Chicago and the local Century. Miss Amsden's husband, the French-Canadian baritone, Joseph Royer, was again in Mr. Gallo's roster as Amonasro, while Stella De Mette reappeared as Amneris, Pietro de Diasi as Ramfis, Natale Cervi as the King, and in minor rôles Frances Morosini and Luciano Rossini. Gaetano Merola, a conductor for Hammerstein in London, led the forty orchestra men for whom several rows of theatre chairs were removed, and there was a ballet drilled by Luigi Albertieri, with a new first dancer, Clara Tosca.

Miss Amsden was called before the curtain after her first scene and greeted with much enthusiasm, as an American girl of the growing number that owe less to Europe's stage than to the helping "hand" of audiences at home. Mr. Zinovieff sang with manly ease that quickly divided the allegiance of Italians and Russians in the house, but his good reception in an emergency was doubly deserved. Mr. Royer and others had their greeting from the friends they had made last year. The prosperity of that former tour was reflected in much new scenery, framed in a "shadow border" of sapphire blue velvet.

The Shubert lobbies, being smaller than the house over the way, could not contain an excitable crowd that early packed sidewalk and carriage lane outside. It was announced that, following the New York engagement, the Shuberts had secured the company for a brief term at the Boston Opera House this Fall.

TODAY IS PRIMARY DAY.

This is primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 1 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast today.

RUSSIA'S END SEEN IN GERMAN PRESS

Articles in Teuton Papers Confirm Reports of Kaiser's Plan to Seize Reins.

WOULD "HELP" BOLSHEVIKI

Under Pretext of Saving Country from the Allies, Berlin Aims to Tighten Grip.

Articles found in copies of German newspapers and magazines recently reaching the outside world confirm the reports arriving here from various sources telling how the German Government is seriously considering "coming to the help" of the Bolshevist Government in Russia with soldiers, and then, under the pretext of saving Russia from the Allies, making an attempt to set up a régime openly controlled from Berlin.

Writing in the July number of the Preussische Jarbücher, Professor Hans Delbrück, generally regarded as a "moderate" German publicist and a strong advocate of the complete restoration of Belgium by the German Government, begins an article on the Russian situation as follows:

"What a blessing it would be for Germany if—now that Czarism, which always aimed at conquest, has been killed, and the peril from the east, which always weighed so heavily upon us, has been averted and shut out—we were bounded on the east by a number of middle-sized, small, and very small nations, who had no other ambition than to cultivate their peculiar characteristics, to go about their work, and to build up with us an exchange of commodities equally advantageous for both parties. But unfortunately this picture is nothing but a dream of Paradise."

Then, dismissing this Utopian idea, Dr. Delbrück goes on to say:

"What would happen if we refused to interfere in the internal affairs of Eastern Europe? The impending conflicts will not be fought out by Russian forces alone. The first party which rises or which gets into trouble will look about for foreign help, and its opponent will do the same. Will all the Powers abstain, and, on the principle of non-intervention, leave the Russians to settle their quarrels among themselves? First with money and arms, and then with troops also, Japanese, English, and Americans will appear and offer their help. They are doing so already. Can we leave it to our enemies, who even after peace will remain our rivals, to create order, whether with this party or with that, and so to establish their influence? Can Germany put up with that? Has not Germany herself the very greatest interest in seeing that a state of things shall prevail in Eastern Europe which will make possible production of goods and an ordered exchange? Are persons to starve in Germany because anarchy reigns in the land of corn and sugar?"

In discussing the fate of Esthonia and Livonia, where he is convinced the Germans must remain "in some form or other," Dr. Delbrück remarks:

"The obstacle is our evil repute as the oppressors of small nationalities. How different would be our present position in the world, and how much easier the whole eastern policy would be for us, if we had treated our Poles and Danes somewhat less roughly during the last decade, if we had not forced German elementary schools upon them, and if Prince Bülow had not drowned everything by breaking the Settlement law.

"Even now we have not resolved to put an end to our colonization policy in Prussian Poland and in Schleswig; indeed, a noisy agitation is demanding the revival of the unhappy old system which has done only harm to Germanism and is now making the greatest difficulties for our linking up of the eastern peoples with Germany."

Several days later a leading article in the Kolnische Zeitung, which is occasionally inspired from the Wilhelmstrasse, said:

"It is the obvious aim of the Entente to create a new eastern front, and, if in any way possible, to find elements in Russia which are ready to be driven into a fresh state of war against Germany. It must seem more than doubtful whether the Entente will find willing helpers for this purpose. The Russian people is absolutely weary of the war, and would presumably drive out any Government which let loose this new war. On the other hand, the events connected with the rising of the Revolutionary Socialists show that the efforts to sow mistrust against Germany have not been entirely unsuccessful. All the more important is it for Germany soon to establish a relationship with Russia which—in the first place by a far-reaching economic agreement—will knock the bottom out of these intrigues. As far as can be seen, both the present Government in Russia and the Cadet Party are seeking contact with Germany.

"One may well hope that the German-Russian conversations, which refer to a whole series of economic, world-political, and territorial-strategic questions, will soon lead to an agreement between the two Governments. There is every disposition for this on the German side, as is shown by the dispassionate view that is taken of the regrettable murder of our Ambassador.

"It is not a question of the revision of the peace of Brest-Litovsk. Such a revision has not been demanded by the present Russian Government, and it is regrettable that such ideas are discussed in German newspapers. The Russian Empire still retains a power in the economic sphere which it will be a great task for the present Russian Government to develop into happy conditions. Germany will always strive to give Russia a helping hand in every respect.

"As soon as the new Foreign Secretary has assumed his office, one of his main tasks will lie in this sphere. If he soon succeeds in bringing the German-Russian negotiations to a conclusion which—in the first place in the economic sphere—will secure the strengthening of our mutual economic forces, that would be the best foundation for a friendly relationship, which, shedding its rays upon both domestic and foreign policy, will perhaps represent the most effective peace offensive of the Central Powers. Such a relationship may be expected to demonstrate even to the most passionate chauvinists in Paris, London, and Washington the impossibility of their victory, while on the other hand it might liberate Russia from many of her present difficulties."

On July 28 the Frankfurter Zeitung printed a lengthy report from its correspondent in Moscow in which conditions in the Bolshevist capital were depicted in the gloomiest colors and the country round about was described as being in a state of anarchy. After summing up the military situation so far as the activities of the Bolsheviki, the Social Revolutionaries, and the Czechoslovaks were concerned, the German writer went on:

"It is plainly felt that a ring of hostile centres of operation is gradually tightening itself about Moscow. Trotzky, the Commissioner for War, issues flaming appeals against the counter-revolution in the north, south, east, and west. For the foreign observer the visible result of these manifestoes consists in causing small groups of Red Guards, intermixed with armed workingmen and women, to make occasional marches through the streets. The persons in the street cars rise and watch the strange processions pass, look dumbly into each others' faces, and shrug their shoulders. Late yesterday evening the news was spread of the shooting of Nicholas II. in Yekaterinburg. For the first time there is excitement noted in this city. Perhaps over two things. Over the sad end of the Czar, as well as over the circumstances which forced the Commissioners of the Soviet Government to order the shooting of their prisoner, a measure that is celebrated by the Bolshevist sheets printed here as a triumph of the 'red terror,' but which nevertheless is reacting deeply upon the people and certainly will not remain without far-reaching consequences."

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—And

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SHOOTING OF LENINE.

The shooting of NIKOLAI LENINE, like the shooting of NIKOLAI ROMANOFF, was a thing that was bound to come. If he is not dead of his wounds, as reported, it is probable that he will be shot again. "All anarchy," as CARLYLE said of an earlier Reign of Terror, "is, by the nature of it, "dragon's teeth; suicidal, and cannot "endure." Nature abhors anarchy, and has its own way of curing it; the way of letting the anarchy eat itself up. In March, 1793, when the French Reign of Terror was beginning, VERGNIAUD, the great Girondin orator, said to the National Convention: "Citizens, it may be feared that the "Revolution, like Saturn, successively devouring all its children, will at "last engender despotism, with its "accompanying calamities."

KERENSKY escaped this fate by flight, SAVINKOV by taking up arms. There is hardly any question that their lives would have been forfeited if they had stayed as long as LENINE has. The Revolution has been "devouring its own children" at a rapid rate. The murders and massacres that have been going on incessantly in Russia are no longer those of Royalists, or even of Constitutionalists. They are murders of Socialists of all kinds, but chiefly of Social Revolutionists. The two hundred so-called "counter-revolutionists" who were massacred under the pretense that they were concerned in the killing of Count MIRBACH were Social Revolutionists, just as socialistic and just as anti-royalist as LENINE himself. It is quite likely that as many human beings have been slaughtered already in the Russian Reign of Terror as in the whole French Reign of Terror, and of late they have been mostly Social Revolutionists.

There is no republic and no democracy in Russia, and the Social Revolutionists, recognizing that fact, have taken up the arms of terrorism against the new despotism as they so long used those arms against the old. MIRBACH and EICHHORN were the first victims we heard of, though there may have been many others less important; and now comes the shooting, perhaps the death, of LENINE. Terror fights with terror; the underground terror which so long acted as "rude justice" over the Czar's satraps is now turned against the new tyranny. That tyranny is not even a tyranny of the working classes; men of the working classes are slain as impartially as noblemen; the extremest Socialists have no more chance of life than the Czar's Generals, unless they subscribe to that particular kind of socialism which LENINE invented himself. Let us hear VERGNIAUD again, and see how difficult it is to realize that that famous revolutionist was talking not of Russia today but of France 125 years ago:

> We have seen the development of that strange system of liberty according to which we are told: "You are free, but think like us on such and such a question of political economy, or we denounce you to the vengeance of the people. You are free, but bow down to the idol to which we offer incense, or we denounce you to the vengeance of the people. You are free, but join us in prosecuting the man whose enlightenment and integrity we dread, or we will denounce you to the vengeance of the people."

"I contend that we have never been "so enslaved as since we have called "ourselves republican," said that other great revolutionist CAMILLE DESMOULINS. Yet France had at least the form of a popular government during the Terror, while the present so-called Government of Russia is an irresponsible despotism. Recognizing that the new despotism differs from the old only in the circumstance that it is conducting a Reign of Terror, the Social Revolutionists have deliberately renewed the old war which they conducted against the tyranny they overthrew. For LENINE and his narrow sect had no part in the overthrow of the Czar; that was done by the Constitutional Democrats and the Social Revolutionists, the Leninists being then mostly in Switzerland, London, Paris, and New York, and entirely out of the scene wherever they were.

The Leninists will, of course, put DORA KAPLAN to death, whether LENINE dies or not. But they remember enough of the old underground terror to be aware that this punishment is no deterrent. The youth who killed EICHHORN is said to have held the despots so lightly as to tell them to their faces that he was a delegate from a circle in Moscow, specially sent to the Ukraine to kill EICHHORN and die himself. Every characteristic of the old terrorism against the Czars is present, except that there is an additional ferocity, which is manifest in the unusual frequency of these assassinations. It is, indeed, war. The Revolution is successively devouring its children, as was foreordained; anarchy is suicidal, by the nature of it.

TODAY'S PRIMARIES.

In the hands of the enrolled voters of each party are the power and the opportunity today to make its nominations, local, State, and Federal. Men and women who abstained from the trouble of enrollment have shut themselves out from anything more than a November ratification of or protest against the choices made. It is for those who are enrolled to go to their polling places and vote, every woman and man of them; and then, whatever the outcome, at least the enrolled voter will have done his duty; and candidates fairly defeated can fall back on their philosophy.

The primary system, lamentable as are its faults, defective as are its workings, is what we have got. Let us make the best use of it we can, not loaf away from it, substitute abuse for action, and blame the primaries for the results of our own laches.

HONEST MICHEL.

Honest Michel is not a "stayer." Even in the course of the great German offensive that began on March 21 the military critic VON SALZMANN was writing in the Vossische Zeitung, (April 27:)

> It is remarkable in this war how often the tension of the nerves of a large part of the German public produces hallucinations. In Berlin people have been saying quite openly to one another everywhere: "In the Reichstag they say our losses were enormous." "In the Reichstag they say the offensive in the west has stuck." "In the Reichstag they say the enemy is much stronger than the high command had assumed at the beginning of the campaign."

And so on. "People should not allow themselves to be frightened by "old wives' tales. Is there anything "the German soldier cannot do? The "man in the steel helmet can do "everything; he has proved himself "superior to the enemy wherever he "has met him and overthrown "worlds." Thus, while PAUL LENSCH, the Majority Socialist Deputy, was proclaiming the foundation of a greater than the Roman Empire; while pompous, thrasonical congratulations poured over the thirtieth anniversary of the Kaiser's accession to the throne, were weeks ahead; in Berlin, VON SALZMANN admitted, "people have begun to lose their nerve." "The German people and army are indeed "now one," cried the Kaiser in his famous anniversary speech on June 15, when he set "German principles of right, freedom, honor, and morality" against Anglo-Saxon idolatry of Mammon. Even some of the newspapers couldn't stomach that. How flat and unprofitable it must have appeared to "people who have lost their nerve."

We know the panic terror, the cries for peace, of the bombarded Rhine cities treated to doses of German medicine. If the people, long fed with illusive promises of victory, have lost their nerve in a great temporarily successful offensive, what must be their fears, their flabbiness of resolution, after a great successful offensive of the Allies?

We know the danger of believing anything that comes from Germany, but antecedent probability, fact, as instanced by VON SALZMANN, and the official speeches and "business" which HINDENBURG and HERTLING, the two Leading Old Men of the German stage at present, are using prove, as do the Kaiser's frequent pieties to his German Gott, that Hans Michel is getting gooseflesh. The German people are told by HINDENBURG that their enemies show "the will to annihilation." A good many of the German people know better than that. "I have great confidence," continues HINDENBURG in his telegram to HERTLING, "that the "Fatherland stands united behind the "fighting troops." So united that HERTLING has to warn against criticism of the Government and its measures, heightening party antagonism, in which "there is undoubtedly danger." "The enemy," he says, "dream "of impending internal collapse, they "construct their stronghold of victory "thereon, and for its sake protract "the war."

The enemy, as a matter of fact, dreams of nothing of the kind. A complete peace, dictated inside of Germany, as Mr. LODGE puts it, is what the enemy is fighting for. But HERTLING's perturbation is even more evident than HINDENBURG's. There is no danger of "a real convulsion in the life of the State," he says. "Our German nation is, in its overwhelming majority, too perspicacious and "intelligent for that." Too well-drilled, too incapable of coherent, reasoned political thought and action, too helpless, it may well be. Yet there is scission, trouble. A remedy is needed, "united and firm cohesion between "the Emperor and Empire and the "Government and people." That is a confession of disagreement, of disunity. Behind it we may guess the condition in adversity of the people who lost their nerve even after victories.

"Our glorious troops will continue to beat back the tremendous onset," et cetera. We seem to see the Kaiser, HINDENBURG, HERTLING as three drunken warlocks holding one another up and yelling at the German people, as if they were primitive savages, magic formulas, words of power, "will to victory," "our glorious troops."

The German used to be arrogant in success. The ruling class is now. Spineless seems Honest Michel. He must be coaxed, entreated, bulldozed, hypnotized into believing that black is white. Innumerable are the homilies to him to pluck up a heart. The British will take any amount of disaster, keep a close mouth, fight with indomitable spirit. The French, after nearly four years of suffering and endurance, were threatened imminently last Spring with the loss of Paris. They didn't whimper. The Government offices packed up. The Government, the munition factories, were ready to move. A black hour. Wouldn't a word of cheer from Mr. WILSON be advisable? "We shall fight," said President POINCARE, "before Paris, in Paris, behind Paris." It would be well to wait until the last contingency before asking for a word of cheer. Another difference between the psychology of civilized and savage peoples.

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

Either the Federal Trade Commission or the act creating it stands in need of amendment. That is made plain by the communication sent to President WILSON by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which arraigns the Commission as unfair in its processes, inaccurate in its reports, abusive of its powers, hostile to the business of the country, and a fomenter of strife.

If the Commission, with the approval of the Executive, is to continue its efforts to create prejudice against the great industries of the country, if it is to carry on the propaganda of a class struggle and engage in the agitation for Government ownership, then the act which established it should forthwith be amended to make its charter conform to its practices. It was believed when the Commission was created that it was to inquire into practices alleged to be in restraint of trade, to give warning that unfair methods in competition must cease and to use its influence to secure their abandonment. It was hoped that through voluntary compliance with its recommendations a great deal of costly litigation would be avoided and corporate good behavior generally established.

The Commission's report on profiteering made it evident that the Commissioners did not take that view of their duties. The communication to the President instances that report and other acts and utterances of the Commission as evidence that it seeks to create prejudice "which would support an apparently preconceived purpose to inaugurate Government operation" of the packing business. Its methods of inquiry are declared to be "subversive of common justice," and in its report it employs "sensational "terms unwarranted by the facts set "out" and better suited to the compositions of an irresponsible muckraker than to the pages of an official document.

The observant public lost confidence in the Commission when the profiteering report was published. If it is worth while to maintain the Commission, if it is to serve any useful purpose, it should be cured of its present Bolshevist and propagandist tendencies. The suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that "men of a different type from those "now in control be appointed to fill "vacancies" is reasonable and sound.

THE HOUSE'S REVENUE BILL.

Chairman KITCHIN authorizes a statement that the Treasury has accepted the draft of a war revenue bill which the Ways and Means Committee has been pressing, with modifications to which Mr. KITCHIN confines his statement. To individual taxpayers the most important and interesting fact is that the agreement is "absolute and satisfactory" regarding the normal tax on personal incomes. Above $4,000 it is 12 per cent. Below $4,000 to the exemption limits the rate is 6 per cent. There is no distinction made between earned and unearned incomes, and, since the normal rate is higher than had been proposed when a differential rate was under consideration, there is a reduction through the surtax rates. The calculations are not complete, but the maximum income tax with surtax is put at 77 per cent., compared with 67 under the present law. On $10,000 income the tax works out at $965, and on $100,000 at $39,215.

The most important thing in the bill regarding corporation taxes is the combination of the excess profits tax with the war profit tax. Secretary MCADOO carried his point regarding a flat 80 per cent. war profit tax, but was obliged to concede higher rates for the excess profits tax. The official calculations of the effect of the combination upon the taxpaying corporations are complicated and incomplete. Moreover, there are limitations as to the maximum surtax and credits before calculation of the tax, so that the outcome is not sure until the official text is available. Semi-officially it is stated that the rates are 35 per cent. for profits below 15 per cent. upon invested capital, 50 per cent. between 15 and 20 per cent., and 70 per cent. above 20 per cent. profit on invested capital.

It cannot be thought that the enactment of the House bill is sure because Chairman KITCHIN is so enthusiastic about his agreement with Secretary MCADOO. The Secretary conceded much for the sake of progress through the House, but there remains much for the Senate to consider. The harshest critic of the House's failure to agree completely with the Treasury will not deny that the House has improved upon its previous efforts. Nor will it be possible for the best friends of the House proposals to deny that unprecedented weight of taxation has been thrown upon production rather than upon consumption, as it is by the corporation taxes. If consumption were checked by consumption taxes, the check upon production would be less burdensome to business and better diffused through all classes of the community. When business is deprived of profits fairly earned because they are thought excessive, there is a reflex action against the taxing power which is not felt when business is reduced by decline of consumptive demand. Praise of such a proposal must be so qualified that the controversy should be regarded as open until the Senate and the Conference Committee have reported. They may be less complaisant than the Secretary, who has yielded much—as well as won much—at a time when the country's approval might have stiffened his resistance to proposals not paralleled in other countries.

NO RAILROAD POLITICS.

"Politics adjourned" in the Government-controlled railroad service—that is the order of Director General MCADOO. Political activity is forbidden all his employés, from executive officers to trainmen; and even retained attorneys must forbear. Those who covet political office must resign. It is hardly a fair picture that Mr. MCADOO paints of "railroads under private control" which dabbled in politics:

> It was a matter of common report that railroads under private control were frequently used for partisan political purposes, that railroad corporations were frequently adjuncts of political machines, and that even sovereign States had been at times dominated by them.

As Mr. MCADOO says, there were scandals, "the public interest was "prejudiced, and hostility to railroad "management was engendered." That professional politicians and lobbyists were often as much to blame as the railroad officers and their attorneys, and that sometimes the companies were solicited to buy their rights and privileges, succumbing to the temptation, is a matter that naturally the Director General does not touch upon, nor is he called upon to do so. Mr. MCADOO has drawn up a set of regulations to keep his employés, that is to say the servants of the people's Government, in the straight and narrow path. To them he says:

> Let us demonstrate to the American people that, under Federal control, railroad officers, attorneys, and employés cannot be made a part of any political machine nor be used for any organized partisan or selfish purpose.

Amen, say all of us! During the period of the war the Director General should be able to enforce his decree. He has absolute authority. The responsibility is his. As Mr. WILSON says: "We are all enlisted men." Moreover, the railroad men really want no politics in the administration and discharge of their duties. But after the war, when for a period designated by Congress the railroads will continue to be Government-controlled, what then? It is a speculation that makes the American people ponder. The Government's responsibility will still continue. Will it always repress tendencies to political activity among its supporters employed in operating the railroads? That is the question.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Made, But Lost, Their Friends.

In the truly interesting letter sent, or, at any rate, written, by MARCUS BRAUN to his friend in Berlin two years ago, and now exhumed by Assistant Attorney General BECKER from his secret place of many thunders, there is one sentence that fixes the reader's delighted attention even more than do the other sentences that so delicately characterized and complimented "our rotten pro-English newspapers" and our administration of justice "in the hands of British lackeys."

When Mr. BRAUN wrote those things he was simply expressing the familiar products of the Teutonic inner consciousness, and, as usual, they had no relation to reality. He has not lived here quite in vain, however, and that he observes and judges correctly, now and then, what is to be seen in the United States he proved when, after referring to the regrettable antagonism to his beloved Germany that existed here, he wrote: "It is a good deal the fault of our German friends themselves. Somehow or other they do not understand how to make friends."

A great truth, that, or it would have been had he said that what they did not understand was how to keep friends. His American memories extend backward far enough for him easily to recall a time when there was nothing but friendliness in this country for Germans in Germany and for Germans here—when nobody ever referred to German-Americans except to group them with "our best citizens." They were welcomed everywhere as neighbors, every door was open to them, and of all our later arrivals they were perhaps alone in encountering nothing whatever of prejudice, jealousy, or distrust on the part of the older stocks. They were credited with industry, sobriety, intelligence, and loyalty, and innumerable American students thought their education incomplete till they had rounded it out at a German university.

That these feelings have changed is, as Mr. BRAUN said, "a good deal the fault of our German friends themselves." As a matter of fact, it is entirely their fault, or rather it is entirely the fault of a small minority of them. What the fault was he is well qualified to tell them if he would, as he belongs to that minority himself.

Censorship at Its Very Worst.

A very recent inquirer at one of the New York libraries for "The Unpardonable Sin," by RUPERT HUGHES, was told, rather scornfully and rather haughtily, that it was not the intention to have the book there or to assist in its circulation. No explanation of the refusal was made, but it would be both interesting and profitable to have one, and it might well be obtained by the Federal authorities. For, of the innumerable books that the war has produced, not half a dozen, if as many, that would be catalogued as fiction better deserve reading by good Americans of every age and both sexes than does "The Unpardonable Sin," and none better rewards a careful perusal.

Many parts of the book, indeed, will be found highly objectionable by pro-Germans and by pacifists, and there are, perhaps, a few people outside of those two closely related classes who, in this instance as in so many others, think ignorance is innocence and hope to abolish painful or terrible facts by ignoring them. It is true that Captain HUGHES tells plainly, but always decently, of certain abominable crimes committed by the Germans in Belgium. He doesn't tell all of those crimes, or the worst of them, because the revelation of some of them is possible only in official reports and technical treatises on psychopathology. He exercises a wise discretion and keeps well within the limits of the permissible, the commendable, and the essential—the essential because only by telling what he tells, and only by telling it as well as he tells it, can the American public be forced clearly to realize just why the United States and its allies have sternly determined, cost what it may, to fight this war with Germany to a real finish.

For every statement made by Captain HUGHES as of fact there is the warrant of sworn testimony, with names, dates, and places, in the reports of the Bryce Commission and those of the French and Belgian Governments. He has exaggerated nothing and set down nothing in malice. And it is this book that a New York library sees fit to banish from its shelves! Why? Who rejects the theory of disloyalty—and to protect the enemy from deserved obloquy is a form of treason—must resort to the alternative explanation, hardly more charitable, of a silly and vicious prudery. Anyhow, such a censorship of the public's reading matter by library officials is nothing less than intolerable.

Everybody, Nearly, Was Good.

That a majority of automobilists so large as to make the minority almost negligible in forming a judgment of the public's present attitude and sentiment refrained from unnecessary uses of motor cars on Sunday—that is, indeed, a source of legitimate satisfaction for us all. Expression of this joy, however, should be as mild as that over any other manifestation of the fundamental virtues, and out of it the judicious carefully will keep any emotion that shows or hints surprise.

For who cannot see that while it would have been truly a dreadful and alarming thing if, at this time, a reasonable request from an authorized representative of our Government had met with anything else and less than cheerful heed and prompt, the fact that it was so met shows little more than that most Americans have common sense and that they conduct themselves with common decency? Surely that is no reason for exultant boasts or lyric praise. Of course we did what the Government asked!

And, in times like these, how little it was! That thousands and thousands relinquished for a day a pleasure unknown in the world until the present generation came on the stage is to their credit, but it will hardly count to them among sacrifices for the war. Whatever of real loss there was fell on others than the owners of automobiles—on the keepers of wayside inns, on the proprietors of garages and the other places where gasoline is sold, and on the more or less estimable exploiters of the popularity of "resorts." All of those folk suffered in pocket, many of them heavily, and they have almost a right to complain that they were the victims of a discriminating tax for military purposes. Almost, but not quite; it was the fortune of war, and we all have our private troubles these days.

Whoever must use large words and loud tones in discussing the phenomena of this new sort of Sunday can have full use for both in characterizing fitly the few brazen wretches who took joy rides in defiance of the well-deserved scorn they everywhere excited. Every one of them revealed that he or she will serve the Great Cause only under compulsion, which means, of course, that he or she in heart is against it and wants the Germans to win.

Boys Who Want to Serve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in various papers letters from parents who are very much exercised to find some excuse for keeping their sons out of military service. I also hear a great deal of this in private life. Some people, knowing that I have served, have dared to approach me on the best method of keeping their relatives out of the army. One cannot, of course, blame parents for loving their sons and wishing to keep them at home, but is this real kindness? Will your children bless you in after life? I very much fear that parents who exercise themselves to discourage their children from service to their country will later repent their action. In England I have met boys who openly curse their parents for having delayed their entry into the army. The American boy is of the same manly stuff, and it is certain that those of military age and physique, realizing their position after peace is declared, will look with envious eyes upon their soldier associates, even those who may have been seriously maimed, and may wish to exchange places with those under the sod of France rather than exist with the awful feeling of having shirked their duty.

J. H. H. MUIRHEAD, Lieut. R. R.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1918.

ITALY'S WAR AIMS.

Full Accord with the Jugoslavs on Future Arrangements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An echo is reaching America of a polemic of the press taking place in Italy concerning the aims of the war and the general policies of the Italian Government in the war. Such an echo might engender impressions and opinions not exactly in conformity with the truth.

There does not exist any essential difference with regard to the aims Italy must attain with peace, not among the political parties which have adhered to the war, nor among the members of the Ministry, nor between the Government and the political factions.

Italy is practically the only nation of the Entente, after the disintegration of Russia, which is fighting Austria by land and sea.

To think that an Italian might wish to spare Austria is to commit an injury to the intelligence of the Italian people. It is a fact, therefore, that Italy is the only nation of the Entente which, since the first day of the war, has been fighting against Austria, and today must carry the entire military and naval pressure of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which has a population, it is well to remember, 15,000,000 in excess of the population of Italy, and resources far more extensive than Italy's resources. But this is not sufficient.

The policy of the liberation of the races oppressed by Austrian tyranny affirmed itself for the first time in Rome, and it is from the Italian Government that it still receives the most vigorous defense.

The pact of Rome, signed at the Campidoglio by the official representatives of all the oppressed peoples of Austria, Italians, Czechoslovaks, Jugoslavs, Poles, and Rumanians, constitutes the cornerstone of the official Italian policy as far as Austria is concerned.

The former rivalry between Italy and the Jugoslavs, which was resulting too much to Austria's advantage, has entirely disappeared since the day of the Congress at Rome, inasmuch as it had been through Austria's efforts that this rivalry existed, for her own interests.

The head of the Jugoslav movement, Dr. Ante Trumbic, now lives almost constantly in Italy, is received as a trusted friend at Rome by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. Orlando; by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Mr. Sonnino, and at the front by the Commander in Chief of the Italian Armies, General Diaz.

Since the month of April, when the convention was held at the Campidoglio by the martyrized nations of Austria, the Italian press has never so much as hinted anything but friendship for the Jugoslav cause and its representatives.

After the terrible defeat of the Austrians on the Piave, among all the expressions of joy and admiration for the Italian Army received by the Italian Government, none have been more earnest than the message sent by Dr. Ante Trumbic.

Under such conditions it is impossible to speak of misunderstanding in Italy among the organs of public opinion, or among the members of the governing bodies, concerning the war policies of the nation.

The national accord is absolute on this ground:

That all the oppressed peoples of the heterogeneous empire of the Hapsburgs must be liberated by the final outcome of this war and be made arbiters of their own destinies; and this by the indestructible principle of nationality and auto-decision by the various peoples, which it is the immortal glory of President Wilson to have placed as the cornerstone of the reconstruction of the world!

If any one in Italy at first hesitated to enter resolutely this path, it was only because he saw that the Governments of other nations allied or associated with Italy were willing to save Austria, under the deluded hope that they might be able to effect her separation from Germany, rather than attempt to liberate the peoples quivering under the yoke of the Hapsburgs, and feared that too pronounced a divergency of Italian policy from the policies of the Entente would compromise the unity of direction among the allied nations, a unity which is absolutely essential to victory.

But the solution arrived at in the incident of Prince Sixtus's letter has served better than any other proof to demonstrate that the Austrian monarchy is indissolubly bound with the house of Hohenzollern and will stand or fall with them.

Meanwhile, the pact of Rome demonstrated to the allied Governments and all those associated against Austro-German tyranny the just road which it is necessary to follow to solve the Austrian problem and to honor the supreme principles for which this crusade is being waged against Prussianism and its Danubian ramifications.

The divergencies which may exist and which undoubtedly have existed in Italy among the organs of public opinion reflect the questions of procedure and method, and consequently are secondary considerations, as long as public opinion is in accord on the principal question—that is, the solution of the Austrian problem.

The vivacity of the argument on these secondary points only demonstrates how acute and intense is the interest of Italian public opinion that nothing be omitted by the Government, and that the problem of the liberation of the oppressed peoples of Austria be solved forever. GIUSEPPE BEVIONE,
Member of the Italian Parliament, Director of the Italian Bureau of Public Information in the U. S. A.
Washington, Aug. 30, 1918.

No Letters from Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a brother who has been in France for the last ten weeks. We received from him about ten letters, and we sent him twice as many, and he writes in every letter that he did not receive any from us. I think by printing this letter you can help me and many others very much.

Mrs. PEARL LIEBERSON.
New York, Aug. 29, 1918.

THEY SENT ME A FLOWER FROM FRANCE.

Dark stain upon the poppy's red,
Where rested last my soldier's head—
All hallowed with the blood he shed.

Still trembled here the morning dew
When o'er his eyes death's shadows grew
And his swift soul to glory flew.

War's thunders in thy chalice dark
Slept while one throbbing meadow-lark
Let him unto God's angels hark.

Lulled softly in thy opiate breath,
He tasted not the pangs of death—
Still mid thy dreams he visiteth.

Wide is the world and dark the road,
And heavy, heavy my heart's load,
Ere I can rest in God's abode.

But in thy dark-stained red I see
The vision of a world set free,
Which took my soldier boy from me.

D. M. J.

AIR MAIL FOR CHICAGO.

Aviators Expect to Make the Trip in Ten Hours.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—First steps looking to the establishment of an airplane mail service between New York and Chicago will be taken by the Post Office Department Thursday, when two planes—a Curtiss and a Standard—will be sent over the course from New York. The return trip from Chicago is planned for Saturday and mail will be carried each way.

In announcing the flights today, the department said the purpose was to chart the course for distinguished landmarks and safe landing places. The course has been named the Woodrow Wilson airway, and plans to have regular stops at Lock Haven, Penn., Cleveland, and Bryan, Ohio. With favorable weather conditions the flight should be completed in ten hours.

On the initial trip Thursday the planes are due at Lock Haven at 8:30 A. M.; Cleveland, noon; Bryan, 1:30 P. M., and Chicago, 4 o'clock. On the return trip the machines will leave Chicago at 6 A. M.

Aviator Edward V. Gardner will pilot the Curtiss plane and Aviator Max Miller the Standard machine. The distance to be traveled is 745 miles. The starting and landing fields will be Belmont Park, New York, and Grant Park, Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMONT PARK, L. I., Sept. 2.—The air mail service between New York and Washington today was not only in operation, but the flyers broke records in celebration of the holiday and made through trips both ways between the terminals. Maurice Newton left Belmont Park with the mail going south at 11:56 A. M. and reached Philadelphia at 12:49 P. M., 53 minutes. Taking on the Philadelphia mail, he got under way again at 1:03 and reached Washington at 2:44, or 1 hour 41 minutes, making 2 hours and 34 minutes lapsed time for the through trip.

In the other direction, C. DeHart left Washington this morning at 11:37 and reached Philadelphia at 1:23 P. M., or 1 hour 46 minutes, and, starting again at 1:38, reached Belmont Park at 2:40 P. M., making 2 hours 48 minutes for the northbound through trip.

WAR TRAINING AT PRINCETON

Plan Will Meet Conditions of the New Draft Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 2.—Princeton has decided to follow the new plan of the Students' Army Training Corps as revised to meet the conditions imposed by the passage of the new draft bill. In accordance with this plan a student who has already been registered on Sept. 12, and who has been regularly admitted to the university, may be inducted into that corps about Oct. 1. When inducted he is a member of the army on active duty. He receives the pay of a private, together with subsistence, quarters, and instruction, both military and academic.

The academic studies will be prescribed in part by the War Department, their nature differing according to the kind of course pursued. The members of the corps will lead a strict military life.

It is the policy of the Government to assign, from time to time, in accordance with the needs of the service and the qualifications of the individual, members of the corps to an officers' training camp, to a noncommissioned officers' school, to a depot brigade, or to allow the student to continue his studies in such technical or special training as the needs of the service may require. In case of unsatisfactory work at the college students will be sent to a cantonment as privates.

500 GREEKS PROMOTED.

Noncoms and Privates Get Reward for Bravery In Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Greek Legation was advised by cable today that seventy-five noncommissioned officers and 430 private soldiers in the Greek Army had been promoted for conspicuous bravery in the field.

The Archbishop of Athens, who will be presented to President Wilson this week, said today that the situation in Greece was improving daily, the military conditions were better, and there was everywhere faith in the successful issue of the war.

He told of 300,000 refugees in Greece from Turkey and Bulgaria whose plight was desperate. Greece was doing all within her means to alleviate their sufferings and supply their wants, but contributions from other countries for their relief were necessary.

ATHENS, Sept. 2.—More than 600 refugees from Thrace held a meeting here yesterday under the auspices of the Union of Thrace at which the Chairman presented a plan for addressing the Greek Government concerning the future of their fatherland. It was finally decide to call a Pan Thracian congress to prepare the memorial to the Government.

EMPIRE FIRM, SAYS KAISER.

No Enemy Can Shake It, He Asserts In Sedan Day Message.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—Emperor William, replying to a message from the municipality of Berlin on the occasion of Sedan Day, said he was firmly convinced that no enemy would ever be able to shake the strong structure of the German Empire. Never, he added, could the German people be vanquished when they were united. Continuing, the message as quoted in a dispatch from Berlin reads:

"I know that the whole brave German people are ready for all sacrifices; that they are at one with me in the firm determination to obtain an honorable peace. No other people are able to accomplish what the Germans have done at the front and at home in heroism, energy and loyalty to the death for the defense of our existence and for our holiest rights.

"Unshakeably brave and hard as steel, we look forward closely united. We will and shall successfully and gloriously overcome all storms. May God grant it."

MENTION Y. M. C. A. HEROES.

Win Praise of French for Gallant Work During Battle at Marne.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 15.—American Y. M. C. A. workers attached to the Moroccan Division of the French Army distinguished themselves by their heroism during the recent offensive on the Marne salient. They took an active part in relieving the wounded of the division, were under constant shell, rifle, and machine-gun fire, and many had miraculous escapes. They carried water, cigarettes, and food to the fighting men, and acted as interpreters, many of the men of the division being of different nationalities.

Among those mentioned for displaying extraordinary heroism under fire were R. H. Bacon, New York City; Frank Hamilton, Buffalo; S. H. Bush, Iowa City; Ray Coyle, Berkeley, Cal., and William Murray, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNVEIL STATUE IN GARFIELD'S MEMORY

Thousands Parade at Long Branch as Tribute to Murdered President.

LABOR PRAISED BY EDGE

"Workingmen," Governor Says, "Are Sticking as Loyally as the Boys in Khaki."

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—A statue of President James A. Garfield was unveiled today before a large crowd here, where President Garfield died on Sept. 19, 1881, thirteen days after he was shot by Guiteau in a railway station in Washington. A parade of several thousand members of local organizations and United States troops detailed by Secretary of War Baker was reviewed by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, and a son of President Garfield; Mrs. Harry A. Garfield, J. Stanley Brown, President Garfield's private secretary, and Mrs. Brown, a daughter of President Garfield; ex-Senator Burton, Governor Edge, and Senator Alfred I. du Pont.

The memorial was erected by the Garfield Memorial Association, organized in 1906 by Daniel Doran, E. W. Packer, and others, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of President Garfield's death. The memorial is sixteen feet high. The statue, made by Carl Schweizer, is of bronze, seven feet high, and rests on an ornamented granite base.

Words of the martyred President were quoted by Governor Walter E. Edge and other speakers as prophetic of the development of the country since his death. After describing the early days of President Garfield, when he worked on a farm and as a canalboat boy, and telling of his championship of labor, Governor Edge continued:

"Every war has its compensation. War has brought home to America as nothing else could, the great truth that labor must not be treated as a class. Free labor is democracy, just as is free business and free thought. Labor is America—and must be so regarded. The war teaches that that nation is helpless, an easy prey to invaders and plunderers, which does not have as its backbone an army of willing, energetic labor.

"The very fact that American labor has stood nobly by its guns, resisting every treasonable appeal to vicious class prejudice and every sugar-coated bait of the Hun propagandist, is doing more to solve long-standing labor problems in this country than all the preachments of theorists and all the arbitration movements put together. It is rapidly disintegrating the mossgrown Chinese wall between the capitalist and the worker. It is dispersing the clouds of misunderstanding and letting in the sunshine of friendship and co-operation.

"War has also provided a notable precedent for the education of those obliged by force of circumstances to enter fields of industry at an early age. In direct point is that section of the new draft measure providing collegiate education at the expense of the Government for the younger men called to the colors. It is only just that employing capital should provide adequate means of education for those employes who are of schooling age.

"Labor has stood by the country, and the country will stand by labor. Workingmen are upholding the gigantic bridge which spans the ocean, and enables our armies to get to the front and to stay there. Workingmen are sticking to their tools as loyally as the boys in khaki are sticking to their guns. It seems scarcely necessary to caution American labor that the safety of the great ocean bridge depends absolutely on their unswerving loyalty. The American workingman is aware to the fact that we are fighting two German armies, one in the open on the field of battle, and the other in secret at our very elbows.

"He realizes that every full day's work puts his brothers in arms that much nearer Berlin. He believes that sticking to his job sticks a bayonet in the Kaiser. Democracy owes him a great debt of gratitude, which makes us agree, in the words of Garfield, that 'the nation is resolutely forging to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future.'"

Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton said:

"Even the dead yet speak to us, and in this time of trial and sacrifice we may yet hear as an echo from the past his words, 'forward to a triumphant end.' In a day when the country was appalled by the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, Garfield spoke from the steps of the Sub-Treasury of New York, not by the place where seventy-six years before Washington had taken the oath of office as the first President. In this speech he calmed the troubled throng by saying, 'God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives.' No less now than then God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives, lives now as a triumphant force for victory and the restoration of a troubled world, and will live in the future as a beacon light to the nations and the leader in a brighter and more glorious day."

MISS TAFT AIDS WAR WORK.

Ex-President's Cousin Employed in Munition Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 2.—Miss Florence Taft, of Rockwell, Conn., a cousin of ex-President William Howard Taft, is employed in the cap works of the Dupont Company at Pompton Lakes, with a number of other girls of well-to-do families. Miss Taft said yesterday that the fee

PRESIDENT RETAINS $2.20 WHEAT PRICE

Will Appoint a Commission Next Spring to Determine Whether an Increase Is Necessary.

FEARS ADVANCE GUARANTEE

Peace, if It Should Come Next Year, Would Release Vast Stores Elsewhere and Cause Huge Loss Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—President Wilson in a proclamation today announced that the present price of wheat guaranteed by the Government will be applied to the 1919 crop, unless an investigation to be undertaken by the Government next Spring determines that the farmer deserves an increase.

The price retained by the President is the old $2.20 a bushel, fixed by Congress for the 1918 crop, to which has been added increases sufficient to meet the freight advances applied by the Government last June. Thus the actual price tentatively guaranteed by the President for the harvest of 1919 is based upon $2.26 a bushel at Chicago. The price of wheat at New York will remain at $2.39½ a bushel.

The President declared that next Spring he will appoint a disinterested commission to determine the increase in wheat-growing costs over and above the three-year pre-war average. With the facts in hand he will decide whether an increase in price is warranted and what that increase will be. In any case the increase, if made, will apply only to the 1919 crop, and those who will benefit by it will be only those who have disposed of all their 1918 harvest.

In discussing the danger of giving a guaranteed price for wheat for a year in advance, the President used the same arguments he used a year ago in guaranteeing a price for this year's crop. If there should be peace, he said, Europe naturally would take advantage of the huge stocks of grain in Australia, India, and the Argentine, now unavailable because of lack of shipping facilities. The United States then would be faced with a loss of nearly $500,000,000 through its inability to sell its surplus for which a high price had been guaranteed.

The opinion was not general here that the President's reference to the possibility of peace constituted any definite indication that he saw peace in 1919 or even 1920. Rather, it was believed that he used it as an argument against committing the nation to a policy of fixing the price of commodities a year in advance.

It is well known here that the price of wheat was guaranteed this year to obtain increased acreage and an output which would take care of demands of the allied armies and their civilian population. The desired result was obtained, for the acreage was increased 27.8 per cent, and the crop reaches close to 900,000,000 bushels.

The President calls his action the fixing of "a preliminary guarantee," and, in a memorandum attached to the proclamation which explains his reasons for the action, closes with the assurance that justice will be done the grower. The President's memorandum says:

"In issuing today the Government's guarantee of the same price for the 1919 wheat crop that was guaranteed for the 1918 crop, I wish it to be understood that in the 1919 guarantee I will appoint a disinterested commission which will secure for me the facts by that time disclosed as to the increased cost of farm labor and supplies, using the three-year pre-war average prices of wheat, of labor, and of supply costs as a basis, and that from this information I shall determine whether there should be an increase in price above the present level and, if so, what advance, in order to maintain for the farmer a good return. Should it then appear that an increase is deserved over the present guarantee, however, it will be applied only to those who have by next harvest already marketed their 1918 wheat.

"It is the desire and intention of all departments of the Administration to give to the wheat grower a fair and stimulative return in order that the present acreage in wheat may be maintained.

"I find a great conflict of opinion among various sections of the country as to the price that should be named as a minimum guarantee. It must be obvious to all, however, that the factors which will make for increased or decreased cost of production of next year's harvest cannot be determined until the near approach to the harvest.

"In giving a guaranteed price for wheat one year in advance, (the only industry guaranteed by the Government,) there is involved a considerable national risk. If there should be peace or increased shipping available before the middle of 1920, Europe will naturally supply itself from the large stores of much cheaper wheat now in the Southern hemisphere; and, therefore, the Government is undertaking a risk which might in such an event result in a national loss of as much as $500,000,000 through an unsalable surplus, or, in any event, in maintaining a high level of price to our own people for a long period subsequent to freedom in the world's markets.

"Despite this, the desirability of assuring a supply to the world of prime breadstuffs by insuring the farmer against the fluctuations in prices that would result from the uncertainties of the present situation and from the speculation those uncertainties entail, seems to me to make the continuation of the guarantee for another year desirable. On the other hand it is clear that before increasing this liability by large sums with the risks set forth above and before increasing the burden of the consumer, the matter should be subjected to searching inquiry at the appropriate time—the time when the pertinent facts will be known.

"I feel confident that with this preliminary fixed guarantee and with the assurance that justice will in any event be done to the grower, he will continue the fine patriotic effort by which he has served the country hitherto; that the Government will have acted prudently and that the consumer will be satisfied that his interests are not unduly sacrificed, but just and exhaustive consideration given to every element of the matter at the proper time."

PUBLIC ASKED TO CUT CHRISTMAS BUYING

Also to Purchase Useful Gifts Weeks Ahead and Act as Their Own Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Curtailment of Christmas buying and giving, as a means of saving labor, material, and transportation, was emphasized today by the Council of National Defense in a statement issued after a conference with representatives of various industries and retail interests.

It was found that the manufacture of goods for the coming holiday season had been substantially completed; that the transportation of goods to the point of sale was also largely done, and that much of the material used for Christmas purchases, especially in the manufacture of toys, was the waste material derived from prior processes of manufacture.

The retail interests represented at the conference have agreed not to increase their working force by reason of the holiday business over the average force employed by them throughout the year and not to increase the normal working hours of their force during the Christmas season. They also agreed to use their utmost efforts to confine Christmas giving, except for young children, to useful articles, and to spread the period for holiday purchases over the months of October, November, and December.

In order to relieve the transportation facilities of the country from a congestion in the latter half of December, which would be so harmful to the interests of the nation that it cannot be permitted, the retail interests represented at this hearing have agreed to cooperate further in the campaign being carried on under the auspices of the War Industries Board to restrict deliveries and to induce their customers to carry their own packages wherever possible.

The merchants appearing before the council were brought together by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, acting through its General Secretary, Elliot Goodwin, and their names are as follows:

N. M. Henderson, the Henderson-Hoyt Company, Oshkosh, Wis., merchant.

A. S. Campbell, Louis Meyer & Son, glove manufacturers, New York.

Charles Hurd, Jordan, March Co., Boston, Mass., buyer of hosiery.

C. G. Nutting, Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill., buyer of handkerchiefs.

Harry T. Grand, Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill., buyer of toys.

A. C. Gilbert, A. C. Gilbert Company, New Haven, Conn., manufacturer of toys.

Victor W. Sincere, the Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio, merchant.

E. L. Howe, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, representing 600 dry goods and department stores of the country.

James B. Reynolds, Washington, D. C., attorney for the toy manufacturers.

H. C. Ives, Bridgeport, Conn., toys.

Albert T. Scharps, Treasurer Lionel Manufacturing Company, New York, toys.

Fletcher D. Dodge, Secretary Toy Manufacturers' Association of America.

Cardinal Farley Steadily Improves.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 2.—"Cardinal Farley is able to sit up and his general condition is improving as well as can be expected," said Mgr. Carroll, his secretary, tonight. Yesterday the Cardinal sat up for hours and chatted with many visitors. Dr. Thomas F. McPartland, one of the attending physicians, said the patient had made a great deal of progress in the last few days and that he was very happy over the steady improvement.

Capt. O'Hara Weds Miss Armstrong

The marriage is announced of Captain Joseph J. O'Hara, U. S. A., Adjutant 73d Heavy Artillery, now stationed at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., and Miss Martha Amy Armstrong of St. Louis last Saturday in this city. William F. Switzler, assistant cashier of the National City Bank, was the best man. The marriage was hurried owing to war exigencies.

Passengers from England.

Some of the passengers who arrived recently from England on a British steamship were:

A. B. Adams, Robert Browne, Edgar A. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cortes, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Davidge, Joseph M. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Hallock, D. Evans, T. C. Evarts, Charles Fairbrother, Dr. E. Frawley, Frank Hodson, J. P. Jackson, A. P. Keens, H. F. Kerr, Percy N. Leyland, G. McDonald, H. T. Morton, Rev. Joseph F. and Mrs. Newton, N. Priolet, Sir Lindsay B. Peters, J. H. Pritchard, W. Roper, H. P. Watson, Ralph Soper, Miss M. E. Stephens, Fullerton L. Waldo, C. Fearne, W. W. Corlett, Count Kozo Yeahi.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on another British liner from England were:

Robert Barnes, Innes Crichton, Miss Helen Dudley, Wallace L. Gravely, H. C. Hole, George G. Knowles, Clement H. Lauteren, C. J. Cradock, W. Cryer, A. K. Kingswill, D. C. Lamb, P. Lockwood, W. S. Smith, George H. Weever, Francis Stewart, Harry B. Richards, H. George Roberts, David A. Sutherland, John H. McLachlan, Ernest G. L. Tarrabt.

TODAY IS PRIMARY DAY.

This is primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 1 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast today.

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has made necessary the organization for handling property in the same careful way that other investments are.

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STARS AID WAR RELIEF.

Viola Allen, Cyril Maude and Others Act at Sleepy Hollow Club.

The open-air theatre of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, at Scarborough, was the setting last night of an entertainment for the benefitof the Stage Women's War Relief. The entertainment was preceded by a dinner in the clubhouse. Viola Allen made a speech of welcome, and Irvin S. Cobb, the master of ceremonies, made a brief and witty address and rang up the curtain.

Julia Arthur began the program by reciting "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," followed by Edward Martindell in songs, and then Francis Wilson gave "The Little Father of the Wilderness," a one-act comedy by Austin Strong and Lloyd Osbourne. Mr. Wilson was the Priest, Kathleen Comegys, Louis's favorite of the hour, and A. E. Anson was the King.

The next feature was dancing by Mrs. Castle and Roshanara, and then Cyril Maude and Bianca Soroya appeared, and were followed by Kenneth and Roy Webb's "The Best Sellers," acted by Kenneth Webb and Agnes Patterson as the Buyer and Seller, and the "books" played by Mabel and Edith Taliaferro, Edward Earle and Roy Webb. The singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by actors and audience closed the performance. A good sum was realized for the war work.

Mme. Galli-Curci Sings to 8,000.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Sept. 2.—Eight thousand persons greeted Mme. Galli-Curci in the last of the Summer's concerts at the Auditorium here tonight. It was the first of a new season for the prima donna herself. She was in great form, singing an air from "The Barber of Seville" and the Shadow Song from "Dinorah."

MASS FOR LIEUT. THAW.

Rev. H. S. Whitehead Pays Tribute to Young Aviator Killed in France.

A requiem mass was celebrated yesterday in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, for Lieutenant Blair Thaw of the American Air Service, who was killed on the American front in France when his airplane met with an accident. The celebrant was the Rev. Henry S. Whitehead, who was assisted by Stephen B. Thaw, the Lieutenant's older brother, a candidate for holy orders. A number of French and American officers attended the services.

Blair Thaw was the younger brother of Major William Thaw of the American Air Service in France, who became distinguished as an aviator in the French Army before the United States entered the war. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburgh, and 640 Park Avenue, this city. The young aviator obtained a civilian pilot's license and had invented an airplane stabilizer nearly three years before he joined the American Air Service last December, at the age of 18.

In his tribute to the memory of Blair Thaw Dr. Whitehead reviewed the aviator's brief but eventful life.

"Those who knew and loved him most intimately," he said, "remember the sunny child, gentle in manner, fearless, generous, loving dumb animals, and chivalrous to the weak. They remember the boy who excelled in all the tests of manly skill, and whose chief interests from the very earliest times of self-expression centred in the intricacies of mechanical construction, an absorbing interest which was not tardy in developing into genius."

Miss Streat to Wed Aviator Sept. 14.

The marriage of Miss Ruth D'Orsay Streat, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gerard Streat of 55 West Eighty-ninth Street, and Lieutenant Lonsdale Green, Jr., Aviation Section, U. S. A., will be celebrated at the country home of the bride at South Beach, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 14, and Lieutenant Green will take his bride to Hampton, Va., where he is stationed.

Knight-Trafford Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Pauline E. Knight, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Knight of Worcester, Mass., to Charles Adelbert Trafford, Jr., of New York. Mr. Trafford is a Harvard graduate, Class of 1916, and is a member of the Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity and the Harvard Club of this city, and is in business here.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Clark.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Isaac Clark, who was Dean of the Theological Department of Howard University, Washington, until his resignation three years ago, died here today in his eighty-seventh year, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. G. Proctor. At the time of his death he was Dean Emeritus of Howard University. Dr. Clark was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1856. He was a classmate of Chauncey M. Depew and the late Justices Brown and Brewer of the Supreme Court.

Thomas Mason, Rapid Shipbuilder.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Thomas Mason, General Superintendent of the New York Shipbuilding Company, who won fame in building the cargo carrier Tuckahoe in the world's record time of twenty-seven days, is dead at his home in Camden, N. J. He had been ill nearly two months.

Director General Schwab was so impressed by the ability displayed by Mr. Mason in the work on the Tuckahoe that he presented him with a gold watch.

Georges Lorand.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Aixles-Bains today announces the death there of Georges Lorand, Radical member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

Dr. Alexander MacLean Jeffrey.

Dr. Alexander MacLean Jeffrey, a practicing physician in this city for many years, died suddenly yesterday at his country home, near Mt. Kisco, N. Y., in his sixtieth year. Dr. Jeffrey was a graduate of New York University in the class of 1886.

Obituary Notes.

OCTAVE A. A. ROUILLION, the oldest druggist in this State and for sixty years in business at Gates Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died at his home, 443 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 85 years. Mr. Rouillion was born in Buzancais, France, and retired from active business three years ago. He received a life membership in the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association on the occasion of his eightieth birthday anniversary.

Mrs. LILLIAN E. VEIT, 40 years old, wife of John Veit, died in the Nassau Hospital, Mineola, on Sunday. Her home was in Rockville Centre, L. I.

ANDREW V. JOHNSON, a resident of Far Rockaway for fifty years, where he was in the undertaking business, died at his home there on Saturday at the age of 77 years.

HERMANN BRUNS, 89 years old, an old-time builder of Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 146 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He was one of the original members of the Hermann Lodge of Free Masons.

FRANK SHARTS, a bookkeeper and well known in Masonic circles in Brooklyn, died on Sunday and the funeral services will be held this evening at 579 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

LORENZ WEIHER, 86 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home, 565 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

EDGAR WILLIAM YOUNG, for thirty years a meat dealer in Brooklyn and active in Democratic politics in his district, died on Saturday at his home, 236 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARION EMILY BELT, wife of Lieutenant Commander Haller Belt of the United States steamship Rhode Island, died of pneumonia on Saturday at her home, 183 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. Her father was the late John F. Gallagher, for years prominent in Democratic politics in the Twenty-second Ward.

JAMES A. POWERS, foreman of the mailing room of The Evening Mail, died on Sunday at Goshen, N. Y. He had recently completed twenty-seven years' service with The Evening Mail, having joined the staff at the age of 21. He was a member of Mailers' Union 6.

Mrs. ROWENA MORGAN CADWELL, widow of Martin Cadwell and mother of Mrs. Morton F. Plant, died yesterday morning at Bradford House, Eastern Point, New London, Conn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GARFUNKEL.—Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Garfunkel, 900 Riverside Drive, announce the birth of a son at Edgemere, L. I.

Engaged.

KING—FELDMAN.—Beckie Feldman to John King.

Married.

KREITMAN—MITCHELL.—Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell of Camp Harlee and Camp Mitchell take pleasure in announcing the marriage of their daughter, Mathilde, to Louis H. Kreitman. The wedding took place at Tyler Hill, Penn., on Sunday, Aug. 25, Rabbi Lovitch of Scranton officiating. No cards.

REA—BULLWINKLE.—Aug. 29, Marion W. Bullwinkle to Dr. Floyd G. Rea.

Died.

BRAGG.—At Pelham Heights, Aug. 31, Albert Homer, beloved husband of Etta M. Bragg and father of Albert J., Edward H. and James F. Bragg. Funeral services at his late residence, 316 Loring Av., Pelham Heights, on Tuesday, at 2:15 o'clock. Autos at Pelham station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 1:06, New Haven Railroad.

BURCKHARDT.—John, in his 61st year, at his residence, 433 East 139th St. Masonic services Wednesday, 8 P. M. Members and friends of Lincoln Lodge, No. 748, F. and A. M., and the Pastime Athletic Club are respectfully requested to attend funeral services. Funeral Thursday, 1 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

CADWELL.—At Branford House, Eastern Point, Groton, Conn., the residence of her daughter, on Sept. 2, Rowena Morgan, wife of the late Martin Cadwell. Prayer at Branford House, Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 10 A. M. Services at chapel of Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, at 3 P. M.

CLARK.—At Summit, N. J., Sept. 2, 1918, Rev. Isaac Clark, D. D., in his 86th year. Funeral services will be held at Northampton, Mass.

DAVIS.—Annie Casper Davis, beloved wife of Abraham Davis, mother of Zelda Y. and Gordon J. Funeral from her late residence, 928 Kelly St., Wednesday, Sept. 4 at 2 o'clock.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, Sept. 1, Mary J., (nee Molloy,) wife of Joseph S. Duffy. Funeral from her late residence, 517 Smith St., West Hoboken, N. J., Wednesday at 9 o'clock. Solemn requiem mass at St. Michael's Monastery, 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

EILENBERG.—Helene W., of 1,068 Forest Av., beloved wife of Robert B. Ellenberg and mother of Frances Schelbel, Robert L. and George W. Funeral notice later.

FLETCHER.—Monday, Sept. 2, 1918, E. R. Fletcher, son of the late Oscar B. and Martha W. Fletcher, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

GARVIN.—Samoset Democratic Club and the County Committee of the Second Executive District, Bronx, regret to announce the death of the Hon. Michael J. Garvin. Funeral from his late residence, 837 Cauldwell Av., Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. Members are invited to meet at the Club House, 384 East 155th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, to proceed in a body to his home to pay their last tribute of respect.

Hon. HENRY BRUCKNER, Pres.
JOHN M. DEVERELEIN, Sec.

GARVIN.—Members of Bronx Lodge, 871, B. P. O. E., regret to announce the death of one of their members, Michael J. Garvin. Services will be held at his late residence, 837 Cauldwell Av., Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

JOHN J. McCONOLOGUE, Sec.

HICKS.—Suddenly, at Croton-on-Hudson, Jennie Rountree, beloved wife of Thomas E. Hicks. Funeral services at her late residence, 926 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 8:30 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

HICKS.—DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, State of New York: Announce with sorrow the death of Mrs. Thomas E. Hicks, a member of this society.

MRS. DAVID COLE CARR, Regent.
MRS. ALBERT RIVERS GENET, Secretary.

JEFFREY.—Suddenly at his Summer home, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1918, Alexander MacLean Jeffrey, M. D., in his 59th year. Funeral service at the Presbyterian Church, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 5, 1918, at 1 P. M. Automobiles will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal 11:14 A. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

KLEIER.—Sybil Leah, at the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, on Aug. 30, age 3 years. Services held at home, 84 Winthrop St., Brooklyn. Interment at Washington Cemetery, Sept. 1.

LITTLE.—John G., Corporal Company C, 107th U. S. Infantry, A. E. F., killed in action, France, Aug. 17, 1918, beloved son of John H. and Elizabeth Little.

LOWENSTEIN.—On Monday, Sept. 2, after a short illness, in his seventy-first year, Morris Lowenstein, beloved husband of Alice, father of Abe L., Lieutenant Leon, Mrs. Clarie Weinsburgh, Mrs. Josephine Newman, Mrs. Estelle King, Mrs. Cora Bendheim. Funeral services at his late residence, 490 West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 10 A. M.

LOWENSTEIN.—Members and seat holders of Temple Israel of Harlem are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, Morris Lowenstein, from his late residence, 490 West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 10 A. M.

DANIEL P. HAYS, President.
J. GOODFRIEND, Honorary Secretary.

MAISCH.—At his home, 210 Laconia St., Elmhurst, N. Y., on Aug. 31, 1918, John, husband of Emma Maisch, (nee Fleckenstein,) in his 68th year. Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment Woodland Cemetery, Staten Island.

MODER.—On Sept. 2, 1918, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Ora Creech Moder, beloved wife of Chester L. Moder. Interment at Troy, Mo., private.

MONTAGU.—Suddenly, at Adams Station, N. J., on Aug. 31, Dr. R. E. C. Montagu, husband of Ida May. Funeral private.

NEUBURGER.—After a short illness, Sept. 2, at Far Rockaway, Fanny, dearly beloved mother of Adele Sinsheimer and Max Neuburger. Funeral from Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Wednesday, 10 A. M. Interment private.

NEUBURGER.—Fannie. Members and seat holders of Temple Anshe Chesed and members of the Sisterhood are requested to attend the funeral of Fannie Neuburger, relict of our former Vice President, Meyer Neuburger, mother of Mrs. Joseph Sinsheimer, Vice President of our Sisterhood, on Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1918, at 10 A. M., from Rothschild's Funeral Parlor, 208 Lenox Av.

MEYER GOODFRIEND, President.
ISAAC M. WITT, Honorary Secretary.

PETERSON.—At his home, 269 Madison Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Sept. 1, James Drummond Peterson, husband of Anna Tower, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral service at St. George's Church, Flushing, Wednesday, 5 P. M. Interment Waterville, N. Y.

PETERSON-BERG.—Mme. Hilma, beloved mother of Dr. Frederick Peterson, on the morning of Sept. 2, 1918, at 535 Park Av., in her eightieth year, peacefully while she slept. The funeral will be private. Please do not send flowers. Buffalo and Chicago papers kindly copy.

QUIRK.—On Sunday, Sept. 1, 1918, Madeleine M., dearly beloved daughter of William F. and Nora E., and sister of Sergeant William F., Jr., U. S. A.; Cecelia V. and Anna I. Quirk. Funeral from her late residence, 298 East 7th St., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, thence to St. Brigid's Church, 8th St. and Avenue B, at 10 A. M.

RATH.—Susan, Sept. 1, 1918, Franklin Square, L. I., aged 76, widow of Joseph Rath and mother of Frank J. and Rev. August Rath. Solemn mass of requiem, St. Catherine's Church, Franklin Square, Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Boniface Cemetery, Elmond, L. I. Relatives and friends invited.

RICH.—At East Orange, N. J., Aug. 31, 1918, Eleazer C., husband of Helen Corey Rich, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his residence, 101 North Grove St., Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2 P. M.

ROCH.—On Sunday, Sept. 1, 1918, Mary Roch, (nee Bender,) wife of Jacob Roch, in her 67th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 628 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

ROSANOFF.—At Pittsburgh, Penn., Aug. 31, 1918, Louise Pisce, wife of Dr. Martin A. Rosanoff. Funeral services at chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

SCHERER.—Suddenly on Aug. 31, Charles A. Scherer, husband of the late Clara J. Scherer. Services at Walter H. Williams Funeral Parlors, 331 West 121st St., Tuesday, 2:30 P. M. Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

Resinol

helps counteract the bad effect of sun, wind and dust upon your complexion

The smoke and dust of city life, and the sun and wind of the country, often do harm to good complexions. But Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, assists in repairing the damage done in this way and helps to keep the skin clear, clean and fresh.

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All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Ointment. Why don't you try them?

Died.

SCOLLAY.—On September 2, 1918, Maria V. Maxwell Scollay, M. D., wife of Ulysses G. Scollay. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Patrick, 86th St. and 4th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 9 A. M. Boston, (Mass.,) London, Dublin papers please copy.

SHANNON.—William H., died suddenly, at Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 30, William H. Shannon, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. William Shannon. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., at 47 Grand Av., Middletown, N. Y.

SHARTS.—Suddenly, on Sept. 1, at his home, 95 Kingston Av., Brooklyn, Frank H., beloved husband of Amelia D. Sharts. Masonic services will be held at the parlors of the United Burial Co., 579 Nostrand Av., on Sept. 3, at 8 P. M. Members of Alma Lodge, 728, F. and A. M., invited to attend. Interment at convenience of family.

SMITH.—At Forked River, N. J., Aug. 30, 1918, Charles Arthur Smith. Funeral services at his late home, Forked River, N. J., Monday, 2 P. M. Train leaves Central Railroad of New Jersey, Liberty St., 9 A. M., returning from Forked River 6:15 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 3, 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—Monday, Sept. 2, at her residence, 78 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, Mabel Miller, beloved wife of the late Charles H. Smith and daughter of Olive Thorne Miller. Funeral private.

TALTAVAL.—Thomas R., on Sept. 1, 1918. Funeral services Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 7:30 P. M., from his late residence, Mahwah, N. J.

THOMAE.—Suddenly on Sept. 2, Carol Thomae, sister of Mary T. Loeser. Funeral from her late residence, 22 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.

TRAPHAGEN.—On Sept. 2, Peter Duryea, father of Lottie and William Traphagen. Funeral from his late home, 473 Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.

VEIT.—Lillian E., wife of John M., passed away suddenly on Sunday. Funeral services 120 North Centre Av., Rockville Centre, on Wednesday at 2 P. M. Interment Greenfield Cemetery.

ADAM.—Paul, 343 East 41st St., Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

ANDEL.—John J., 7 Washington Terrace, Aug. 31. Funeral services, 9:30 A. M.

BARROWS.—Mary, 336 East 24th St., Aug. 31, aged 23.

BRENNAN.—Ellen, 1,887 1st Av., Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CARDEN.—Michael, 415 West 30th St., Aug. 31.

COEN.—Peter F., 453 East 178th St., Aug. 31.

CONROY.—John, 2,521 8th Av., Aug. 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CREPEAU.—Anna, 516 West 39th St., Aug. 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CUMMINGS.—Michael, 203 East 51st St., Aug. 31. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DANMAN.—Solomon, Mount Sinai Hospital, Sept. 1.

DONOVAN.—Frances, 353 East 86th St., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

ESSELBORN.—John, 2,342 Webster Av., Bronx, Aug. 31, aged 60. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

FERRY.—Mary, Aug. 31. Funeral 383 3d Av., today, 9:30 A. M.

GREEN.—Catherine, 531 East 86th St., Aug. 31.

HUGHES.—Gertrude, 604 West 191st St., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—Francis X., 142 10th Av., Aug. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KILLALLE.—Delia K., Aug. 21. Funeral 34 East 9th St., today, 10 A. M.

KING.—Rebecca, 2 West 88th St., Sept. 1, aged 94. Funeral private.

KOCH.—Samuel J., 464 Mott Av., Bronx, Aug. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

LEVY.—Bertha, 2,186 Valentine Av., Bronx, Aug. 31. Funeral private.

LORU.—Leon, Mount Sinai Hospital, Sept. 1, aged 11.

McKAY.—Mary, 260 West 15th St., Sept. 1, aged 19 months. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MARTINEZ.—Rose, 222 East 13th St., Aug. 31, aged 30.

OSBORNE.—Susan, 212 East 67th St., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

REARDON.—Patrick H., 343 Riverdale Av., Aug. 31.

SCHULZ.—Julie, 172 Waverly Place, Aug. 31, aged 76.

SCOTT.—Lucy, 342 West 41st St., Sept. 1, aged 48.

SEIFFERMANN.—Marie A., 171 Forsyth St., Aug. 31, aged 72.

SISSA.—Joseph, 104 East 122d St., Aug. 31, aged 44.

SONNEMANN.—Louis, 307 East 81st St., Aug. 31, aged 28.

SONNENSCHEIM.—William, 826 East 163d St., Aug. 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WALSH.—William, 275 West 150th St., Aug. 31, aged 76.

ZUTTELL.—Joseph, 769 Jennings St., Bronx, Sept. 1, aged 81. Funeral today.

Died.

Brooklyn.

BERLIN.—Joseph, 69 South 4th St., Aug. 31. Funeral today.

BIONDI.—Concetta, 1,314 66th St., Aug. 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CORBETT.—Margaret, 42 Hopkins St., Aug. 31.

GIESE.—Bertha, 739 45th St., Aug. 31.

GOEBELSMANN.—Diedrich, 652 Myrtle Av., Sept. 1, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

KEATING.—John J., 1,029 DeKalb Av., Aug. 31. Funeral today.

MENDELL.—John P., 259 Putnam Av., Aug. 31, aged 75.

MORAN.—Mary, 739 Atlantic Av., Aug. 31.

O'DONNELL.—Catherine, 1,701 East 49th St., Aug. 31. Funeral today 9 A. M.

ROPERS.—Katherine, 134 Newell St., Aug. 31, aged 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHMITT.—George P., 285 Liberty Av., Aug. 31, aged 10 months.

SHARP.—Sarah W., 140 Berkeley Place, Aug. 31.

Died.

STRUBLE.—Kate A., 210 Eckford St., Aug. 31. Funeral today.

TAYLOR.—Mary E., 483 16th St., Aug. 31, aged 62.

WERMANN.—Margaret, Sept. 1. Funeral 15 Greene Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WHITE.—James, 281 Nassau Av., Sept. 1, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

YOUNG.—Edgar W., 236 8th St., Aug. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

OSBORNE.—Henry, Rockaway Beach, Aug. 31. Funeral today.

In Memoriam.

FRANKENTHALER.—In memory of our dearly beloved mother, Carrie Frankenthaler, who departed this life Sept. 3, 1916.

HOFFMAN.—In memoriam of Alexander E. Hoffman, died Sept. 3, 1917.

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MASSED THOUSANDS WELCOME THOROUGHBREDS UPON RETURN TO BELMONT PARK

RECORD CROWD SEES RACES AT BELMONT

Return of Thoroughbreds to Metropolitan District Brings Out Lovers of Racing.

SUNNY SLOPE FIRST HOME

Rated Outsider in Autumn Handicap, Martin's Colt Runs Away from Two Contenders.

The thoroughbred resumed his sway at Belmont Park yesterday after a month of campaigning at Saratoga, and the popularity of racing was attested by the largest turn out of the season. There was no stake of importance on the program, nor were large fields expected, but there was an opportunity to see high-class sport conducted under ideal conditions, and the public took full advantage of it.

Even the Memorial Day crowd was exceeded, and when the bugle sounded for the first race there must have been 25,000 persons jammed in the stands and on the lawn. All were eager for the fray, and though only a few horses fought out each race there was bitter contention throughout, with many close finishes to thrill the ardent sportsmen.

A new favorite was introduced to New Yorkers in William Martin's Sunny Slope, which proved a handy victor in the Belmont Park Autumn Handicap, the feature of the day. Sunny Slope had gained a reputation when he ran second to War Cloud in the Preakness Stakes at Pimlico, and had further recommended himself to students of form by winning at Saratoga and running the second fastest mile made in competition on that superlative track.

Sunny Slope Rewards Backers.

Sunny Slope was opposed by A. L. Astes' Eyelid, another three-year-old and by the four-year-old Hollister. Sunny Slope was conceding weight to these contestants, and this discounted his chances so that with a strong play on the others he receded until he was the outsider of the trio, but at that the layers took no great liberties with the smoothly gaited son of Astronomer.

It took Sunny Slope but a few strides to assume the lead at the beginning of the mile and a furlong race, and thereafter, in spite of the desperate efforts of Hollister and Eyelid, the issue was scarcely in doubt. At the end of the back stretch Sunny Slope put a length of daylight between himself and Hollister, while Eyelid was held in retraint another two lengths back.

Around the bend Sunny Slope held his lead, and little Callahan was just racing him along for a mighty run from waiting for the expected rush of the more favored horses. The rush came at the head of the stretch, where Eyelid ran wide, but when Callahan called on Sunny Slope he responded with a burst of speed that left the others far behind. As he crossed the line Sunny Slope was six lengths in the van.

There was a pleasant surprise for the crowd when the horses were called for the first race, the parade being rendered more spectacular by being preceded by a mounted leader in hunting costume, an innovation which proved a success at Saratoga. There were some fast horses immediately behind the pink-coated huntsman, including the Brighton Stable's great three-year-old Flags, which bids fair to be the king of sprinters now that Polymelian has retired. Flags was an odds-on choice, and though he was rather slow in leaving the barrier he made a show of the others then let down at the head of the stretch, winning by five lengths from Lady Dorothy, which ran over Prince of Como and Brooks in the last 100 yards.

New Jumper Successful.

The Broadhollow Steeplechase brought out a promising jumper in the Greentree Stable's Square Dealer, a comparative novice through the field. Square Dealer followed the pace set by H. L. Pratt's Trumpator, the favorite, until the last fence was cleared, when he had to be hard ridden to beat Trumpator by a length and a half. The time of 4:21 2-5 is the fastest recorded for this stake, which was run first in 1915.

There was a great surprise for the form players in the Tomboy Stakes for two-year-old fillies, in which Triple Springs Farm's Penrose was made a prohibitive favorite. This smart young miss had won five races in succession, and it was not believed that the Coe pair, Uncle's Lassie and Kiss Again, or John E. Madden's Milkmaid, an added starter, could even extend her. Penrose, however, had wilted through the Saratoga campaign and evidently needed a race to key her to concert pitch. She showed all her great speed for the first half of the distance, but was too energetically driven by Lyke. The result was that she had nothing left to withstand the challenge of Milkmaid, which came with a rush and won by a length and a half.

Gilt-edged riding marked the finish of the fifth race, in which the Kentucky Stable's Torchbearer lasted long enough to beat Buckboard by a nose. Torchbearer, ridden by Robinson, set all the pace, but at the head of the stretch Loftus began one of his characteristic finishes on Buckboard. It was the consensus that no other boy but Robinson could have kept Torchbearer up against such strong opposition, and the crowd yelled as the pair passed the judges with Torchbearer a shade in front and both boys whipping to the limit of their power.

August Belmont, who was delighted with the banner crowd, had further cause for satisfaction when his colt Mad Hatter defeated the biggest field of the day in the last race for two-year-olds.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, purse $868.34; six furlongs, main course. Time—1:12 3-5.

Flags, Brighton Stable's ch. g., 3 years, 126 pounds, by Whisk Broom II.-Inaugural, 11 to 20, 1 to 5, and out. (L. Lyke).1[a]
Lady Dorothy, Quincy Stable's b. f., 3 106, by Helmet-Grail, 3 to 1, 7 to 5, (A. Shuttleworth).2½
Prince of Como, J. Livingston's b. g., 5, 123, by Disguise-Claudia, 2 to 1, third. (A. Collins).3[a]
Brooks, Sunfish II., Debadon, and Vinfirmiere also ran. Enfilade, Rhine Maiden, and Ima Frank scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Broadhollow Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, starters to pay $25 additional, with $1,200 added; about two miles. Time—4:11 2-5.

Square Dealer, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 4 years, 135 pounds, by Marathon-Senora Maria, 9 to 5, 2 to 5, and out. (V. Powers).1½
Trumpator, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., 5, 140, by Garry Herrmann-Ambrosia, 1 to 4 and out. (F. Williams).2[a]
Skibbereen, J. E. Widener's br. g., aged, by Hawkswick-Troyana, out for third. (D. Byers).3
Only three starters. Kintore and Duetteste scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Tomboy Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; by subscription of $20; starters to pay $25 additional; guaranteed value $2,500; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:04 3-5.

†Milkmaid, J. E. Madden's b. f., 107 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Nell Olen, 5 to 1, even and out. (W. Kelsay).1½
Pen Rose, Triple Springs Farm's b. f., 107, by Sweep-Hanrose, out for place. (L. Lyke).2[a]
*Uncle's Lassie, W. R. Coe's ch. f., 107, by Uncle-Planutess, out for third. (L. Ensor).3½
*Kiss Again also ran.
*Coupled as W. R. Coe entry. †Added starter.

FOURTH RACE.—Belmont Park Autumn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional, with $1,500 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:51 3-5.

Sunny Slope, William Martin's ch. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Astronomer-Neva W., 12 to 5, 3 to 5, and out. (J. Callahan).1[a]
Eyelid, A. L. Astes's ch. f., 3, 104, by Eyebrow-Raiment, 1 to 3 and out. (L. Ensor.).2[a]
Hollister, A. K. Macomber's br. c., 4, 110, by Sunstar-Our Lassie, out for third. (F. Robinson.).3
Only three starters, Sunflash II. and Ticket scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $768.33 added; one mile. Time—1:39 1-5.

Torchbearer, Kentucky Stable's blk. c., 4 years, 116 pounds, by Radium-Hackler's Pride, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (F. Robinson).1[a]*
Buckboard, W. P. Orr's b. g., 4, 118, by Aeronaut-Bettie Bouncer, even and 2 to 5, (J. Loftus).2[a]
Deckmate, S. C. Hildreth's br. c., 4, 105, by Hastings-Dragnet, 2 to 5 third, (J. Bell).3[a]
Starry Banner and Miss Fannie also ran. Nightstick, Barry Shannon, Adelbaran, Lady Vera, Oenone, and Elderken scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $768..33; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:05.

Mad Hatter, August Belmont's br. c., 115 pounds, by Fair Play-Madcap, 5 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, (L. Lyke).1[ak]
Romeo, Jefferson Livingston's b. g., 115, by Marathon-Cross Over, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, (A. Collins).2[a]
Different Eyes, Casco Stable's b. c., 115, by The Manager-Acushla, 7 to 10, third. (G. Walls).3[a]
The Trump, War Bond, Thundercap, Shady, Sailor, Stella's Shadow, Leatherface and Balarosa also ran. Court Jester II., Roi Craig, War Rocket, King Plaudit, Roderick Dhu, Thunderstorm, Minuet, Nanette Flack and Maggie Maitland scratched.

Weather clear; track fast.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Far Rockaway Handicap, for all ages; five and a half furlongs, straight. Top o' th' Morning, 122 pounds; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 119; Columbine, 108; Poacher, 106; Regal Lodge, (imp.,) 105; John I. Day, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Syosset, 147 pounds; Crest Hill, 141; Kilwinning, 139; Reddest, 136.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Earlocker, 112 pounds; Flyaway, 111; Madame Byng, 100; Cafeteria, 104; *Nanette Flack, 99; Far Beyond, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—Jerome Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Motor Cop, 123 pounds; Papp, 115; Tippity Witchet, 113; Lady Gertrude, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Conduit, (imp.,) 119 pounds; Judge Wingfield, 110; *Deckmate, 105; *Ellison, 103; *Woodthrush, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies, conditions; five and a half furlongs. Antoinette, (imp.,) 115 pounds; Sledmere, 115; Scrub Lady, 115; Merry Princess, (imp.,) 115; Bradamante, (imp.,) 115; Maggie Maitland, 115; Antique, 115; Catspaw, (imp.,) 115; Stiletto, 115; Landlady, (imp.,) 115; Minuet, 115.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

50,000 AT GRAND CIRCUIT.

Huge Assemblage Sees Lu Princeton Lower Record at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Sept. 2.—The opening day of the Grand Circuit race meeting here this afternoon was made noteworthy by Lu Princeton's performance in the free-for-all trot, Walter Cox piloting the horse in the two fastest heats ever made by a stallion in a race. The new world record was acclaimed by an enormous crowd. More than 50,000 persons attended the Connecticut fair in connection with which the Grand Circuit program is being conducted.

Lu Princeton's victory was a clean-cut one, and although the stallion went in record time, at no stage of the race was he pushed hard by his closest rival, St. Frisco, which took second money.

J. Lawrence's fast Hoboken mare, Lizzie March, took all three heats in the 2:07 pace, the concluding event of the day's program, and thus made the card a straight-heat affair. Many prominent officials, including Governor N. H. Holcomb, were present.

The summaries:

THE ACORN, 3-YEAR-OLD TROTTERS, 2:20 CLASS.

David Guy, (Kud) 1 1
Hollyrood Bob, (Dodge) 2 3
Miriam Guy, (Hyde) 3 2
Miss Dewey, (Walts, McDonald) 4 4
Truxton, The Divorcee, and Forbes Robertson also started.
Time—2:08¼; 2:08½.

FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.

Lu Princeton, (Cox) 1 1
St. Frisco, (Geers) 2 2
Heir Reaper, (Walker) 3 3
Time—2:02¼; 2:02¼.

THE 2:07 PACE.

Lizzie March, (Lawrence) 1 1 1
Zombrino, (Murphy) 3 2 2
Windson Todd, (Stout) 2 3 4
Abbe Bond, (Snow) 4 4 3
Time—2:04¼; 2:03½; 2:06½.

MISS DETROIT III. WINS CUP.

Takes Gold Challenge Trophy in Power Boat Race.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—Adding four points to her score by finishing second in the final thirty-mile heat, Miss Detroit III. of the Detroit Yacht Club won the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat Association here this afternoon. Whip-po-Will, Jr., of the Lake George Yacht Club, won today's heat and nosed out Miss Minneapolis of the Minneapolis Power Boat Association for second place.

Miss Detroit II., which failed to finish in either of the first two heats because of engine trouble, set the pace for the first two laps today, but as she started the third time around snapped a connecting rod and wrecked her engine.

The final standing and points of the four contenders was: Miss Detroit III., 14; Whip-po-Will, Jr., 12; Miss Minneapolis, 10; Miss Detroit II., none.

In winning today's heat Whip-po-Will, Jr., averaged 53.4 miles an hour, the best of any of the three thirty-mile heats. Sixteen seconds late across the starting line, she finished the thirty miles 34 minutes and 2 seconds after the gun, leading Miss Detroit III. at the finish by 1 minute and 54 seconds. Miss Minneapolis was a close third, 22 seconds behind the cup winner.

Earlier in the day Whip-po-Will, Jr., was awarded the one-mile championship of North America, after Miss Detroit III. withdrew from this event. The Lake George Hydroplane, piloted by George C. Reis, averaged 63.498 miles an hour in six one-mile trials. In one of them she attained a speed of 65.01 miles an hour.

BROOKLYN ELEVEN VICTOR.

Regains Cricket Title by Defeating Kings County.

Winning a full two-innings game from Kings County at Prospect Park by a margin of 49 runs, with five wickets to spare, the Brooklyn Cricket Club yesterday regained the championship of the Metropolitan District Cricket League. While the league schedule has not been quite completed, the Brooklyns, having won 14 games, lost 3, and drawn 1, are now safe from pursuit.

The scoring in the first innings was decidedly low, Kings County starting with 31 and Brooklyn responding with 44. In the second effort, Kings County did somewhat better with 63, a grand total of 94. The Brooklyns thereupon scored 99, for the loss of five wickets, a grand total of 143, with five wickets to spare.

At Livingston, S. I., the Bensonhurst Rovers, scoring 245 runs, won against the eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, which totaled 199, a margin of 46 runs. Staten Island made a good rally, getting 131 for three wickets, but failed to keep up the pace set by the visitors.

Intercity honors on the cricket field went to the West Indians of Philadelphia, who obtained the verdict in the match with the eleven of the United Cricket Club of Brooklyn at Prospect Park by 79 to 50. Not a single batsman on the Brooklyn team was able to get into double figures.

To win by one run in a cricket match of two full innings is a decidedly novel experience, but is what the Longfellows of Brooklyn accomplished yesterday at the expense of the champion team of the Manhattan Cricket Club at Prospect Park in a Metropolitan League fixture, winning by 128 to 127.

TILDEN'S RACQUET TANGLES KUMAGAE

Japanese Tennis Star Overwhelmingly Beaten in Semi-Final at Forest Hills.

LOSES IN STRAIGHT SETS

Philadelphian Drops Only Four Games in Match—Will Meet Murray in Final Test Today.

Ichiya Kumagae, the swarthy little son of Nippon, whose clever tennis of 1916 won for him a place as the fifth ranking player of the country, dropped ingloriously by the wayside in the semi-final round of the national championship on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills yesterday when he faced the hard-hitting and brilliant William T. Tilden, 2d, of Philadelphia, in a match which was to decide which would advance to the final round to play Robert Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls for the tennis crown.

Kumagae, with a game that was only a fleeting reminder of play of yore, was completely at the mercy of the Philadelphian, who won success not only in straight sets but by an overwhelming score as well, the record in his favor reading 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

It was no upset that Tilden should win. It was confidently believed by many that the little Japanese would be unable to rise to the heights of the tennis skill which he displayed when last in this country, but even those who expressed the strongest confidence in Tilden's play were not so rash as to underestimate the Nipponese, and the opinion before the contest started was that the Quaker City contender would gain the laurels in four sets. That the match should go in straight sets was reason for some little lifting of the eyebrows in surprise, but that Kumagae could take only four games was cause for amazement.

A strange feature of the present tournament has been the manner in which Kumagae advanced from one round to another without ever showing his best form until at last he was ensconced in a semi-final position. It had been hard to determine whether Kumagae was reserving his strength for the big contests or whether he had fallen off lamentably in quality of play.

The solution came yesterday with a suddenness that was almost startling. There has seldom been a semi-final match in a national championship that went by so quickly as did this in which Kumagae was the victim. Just forty-four minutes after the starting time Kumagae was slowly wending his way back to the clubhouse, all his aspirations of championship and the hopes of his many Nipponese friends who were in the stands turned to sorrow.

Kumagae Hopelessly Outclassed.

If the Kumagae of old had been on the courts, the same man who defeated William M. Johnston at Newport and who won repeated successes during 1916 at the expense of a host of tennis stars, there might have been a somewhat different story to recount, but even then it is doubtful if there would have been a possibility for Kumagae to win. There is no denying that Kumagae, when in condition, is one of the greatest baseliners who ever stepped over the chalk, but it is also true that the tennis developed by Tilden was almost super tennis. If there was a stroke which he did not know there was none other present who could teach him.

It had been expected that if Tilden was to be successful against the Oriental he would have to play somewhat the same type of severe net game as did George M. Church in the nationals in 1916, when he, also, triumphed in straight sets. But Tilden did not do this. He played at the net at times but he never crowded the barrier, in fact, he was quite content to stay on the baseline and match strokes with his rival from there. But from wherever he played, he was always the superior of Kumagae. There was not one time during the match when the Nipponese caused him the slightest worry. If Tilden had been asked about the contest afterward he might have replied that it was good warming up exercise for his match with Murray this afternoon. At any rate, it never looked to be more than that.

When the men took the court there was a clear, crisp atmosphere, with just enough wind to be cooling without being disagreeable. Kumagae and Tilden took only a few minutes for the warming up, and then settled down to the contest that was to be finished less than three-quarters of an hour later. Tilden never looked more at ease in a struggle, and was even a bit impetuous at the outset, when he gave the first game to Kumagae, mainly because of errors off service.

The initial game lead which Kumagae had then was the only time that he led during the entire three sets. Tilden didn't use his severe service often, but when he did it went well, once or twice almost tearing the racquet out of Kumagae's hand. It was characteristic of Tilden that he should begin with his terrific service in the second game, and all but one of the points he made were errors off service because Kumagae could not begin to handle the shots. It was the same all through the match, Kumagae not returning with much success even Tilden's twist service.

Kumagae is charged with an amazing number of errors in the match; many of them were errors of service, and it was not for this reason that the usual steadiness of the Nipponese was lacking. He was never allowed to bring his game down to a rational level. Tilden kept him keyed up to the point of trying to better his condition, and in striving too often for the heights Kumagae fell completely.

After the games were one all in the first set, Tilden swept along rapidly, allowing his rival only one additional game in the set. Kumagae's service was nothing but flimsy so far as Tilden was concerned. He broke through his rival twice in the opening set and six times during the course of the match, while only once relinquishing his own service.

Tilden Shows no Mercy.

The first set had shown the drift of things. It was evident that Kumagae was outclassed so decisively that there would be little in the way of a thrilling match, and some of the spectators wended their way homeward during the second set. During this period of the contest Tilden continued to flash brilliant tennis on nearly every shot, and about all that Kumagae could do was to wait patiently for the end. It was not to be long delayed. After having clinched the second set, Tilden, with the flash of victory in his eye, showed no mercy to the Japanese. To close the match quickly he took a love set, Kumagae interposing only a feeble resistance.

The veterans' championship, about which there had been a goodly amount of interest, went to Ross Burchard, who defeated Frederick W. Anderson in the final round on the championship courts with the score 6—4, 6—4. Both men played some fine tennis from the baseline, but Anderson, who was generally favored to win the event, was handicapped by an injury to his right eye, which he suffered three days ago during the progress of the tournament. Many times this season he has played better tennis than he showed against Burchard, but the fates were against his being in condition to do his utmost toward winning the newly created title. The same injury was a handicap to himself and his son, Fred C. Anderson, in the father and son championship.

The final in the junior doubles was played yesterday, this being an event which it is hoped later will be turned into a national championship event. The winners were Harold Taylor and Vincent Richards, and the Executive Committee of the tennis association will recommend at the meeting next February that the junior national doubles championship be awarded to this team. Gerald Emerson and Herman F. Dornheim were the defeated pair, the score against them being 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

In the exhibition mixed doubles tournament, the Metropolitan champions, Miss Marion Zinderstein and Walter Merrill Hall, went down to defeat before Mrs. George W. Wightman and Nathaniel W. Niles, at 6—1, 3—6, 6—1. Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick B. Alexander triumphed over Miss Eleanor Goss and Lieutenant S. Howard Voshell in the other semi-final round match at 6—6, 6—2. The winners will clash in the final round this afternoon.

The point score of the Tilden-Kumagae match and the summaries follow:

William T. Tilden, 2d, vs. Ichiya Kumagae.

FIRST SET.

Tilden	2	4	4	5	4	4	2	4—29—6	
Kumagae	4	2	0	3	2	1	4	2—18—2	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Tilden	7	5	4	0	1
Kumagae	15	9	5	0	1

SECOND SET.

Tilden	4	2	5	4	4	4	2	4—29—6	
Kumagae	1	4	3	1	2	1	4	2—18	2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Tilden	6	6	2	2	1
Kumagae	15	8	5	0	2

THIRD SET.

Tilden	4	4	4	5	4	4		4—25	6
Kumagae	0	2	2	3	2	2		0—11—0	

STROKE ANAYLSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Tilden	2	5	4	0	1
Kumagae	9	11	3	0	1

RECAPITULATION.

	G.	Sts.	Pts.	Nts.	Outs.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.
Tilden	18	8	82	35	16	10	2	3
Kumagae	4	0	47	39	28	13	0	4

Veterans' National Championship.

Ross Burchard defeated Frederick G. Anderson, 6—4, 6—4.

Junior Doubles.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Gerald Emerson and Herman F. Dornheim defeated C. Watson and F. T. Osgood, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5; Harold Taylor and Vincent Richards defeated Frank T. Anderson and Cecil Donaldson, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

FINAL ROUND.

Taylor and Richards defeated Emerson and Dornheim, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Exhibition Mixed Doubles.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Mrs. George Wightman and Nathaniel W. Niles defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein and Walter Merrill Hall, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick B. Alexander defeated Miss Eleanor Goss and Lieutenant S. Howard Voshell, 8—6, 6—2.

Today's Matches.

2:30 P. M.—Final exhibition mixed doubles, Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick B. Alexander against Mrs. George W. Wightman and Nathaniel W. Niles.

4:15 P. M.—Final round national singles championship, Robert Lindley Murray against William T. Tilden, 2d.

WARD TAKES NET MATCH.

Veteran Defeats Rival in Straight Sets at Seabright.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Sept., 2.—In a speedy tennis match, Holcombe Ward, the 1904 national champion, defeated T. S. Adams at the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club courts this afternoon, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0. Society packed the main entrance and the more enthused devotees of the popular all-year game watched with interest the match for the side lines.

The third set proved a smashing struggle with cross court drives and net attacks figuring conspicuously throughout the closing scene of the three act drama.

RACE IS EASY FOR PORES.

Champion Gallops Away from Field at Caledonian Games.

Charles Pores of the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, local and national five-mile champion, scored a comparatively easy victory over a large field of rivals yesterday in a two-mile handicap run, the feature of the sixty-second annual track and field games of the New York Caledonian Club, held at Juniper Park, Maspeth, L. I. The diminutive jack tar, starting from scratch, gave a remarkable demonstration of his ability to outfoot his field, and captured the premier prize in 10:07 3-5.

Pores started from scratch with Andy Craw of the Brooklyn A. A., and, despite the difficult track, which was ragged in spots, immediately proceeded to mow down the handicap men. Once he had a head of his field he changed his pace and contented himself with staying with the leaders. On the final lap, however, the five-mile champion went away in a dash for the worsted, and broke the tape about seventy-five yards ahead of Craw, who finished second.

Another successful scratch competitor loomed up in the twelve-pound shot-put, which was won by Fred Onken, Brooklyn A. A., the honor man, with a heave of 47 feet 8½ inches. Two of the closest finishes of the day were furnished in the 300-yard handicap event, which went to P. Hauser of the Federal Rendezvous, and the 1,000-yard handicap run, which was won by J. Correll, Paulist A. C.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. Perelman, Glencoe A. C., (4½ yards;) P. Verwayen, Salem-Crescent A. C., (4½ yards,) second; W. Bjork, unattached, (5½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by P. O'Connor, unattached; Charles Beagen, Paulist A. C., second; Peter Bodgen, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—2:10 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Correll, Paulist A. C., (45 yards;) C. H. Hill, Glencoe A. C., (45 yards,) second; Tom Lockhart, St. John's Club, (55 yards,) third. Time—2:22.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Hauser, Federal Rendezvous, (4 yards;) W. Braunstein, Glencoe A. C., (10 yards,) second; George Dernell, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (penalized 4 yards,) third. Time—0:36 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles Pores, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (scratch;) A. Craw, Brooklyn, (scratch,) second; Frank Titterton, Pastime A. C., (180 yards,) third. Time—10:07 3-5.

Medley Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Pelham Bay Naval Training Station second team, (A. Smith, Eastman, Giorgio, and Pores,) 42 yards; Pelham Bay Naval Training Station first team, (Dernell, O'Brien, McCabe, and McCauley,) 38 yards, second; Paulist A. C., (Brundage, Kunkel, C. Carr, and Wigger,) 36 yards, third. Time—3:10.

12-Pound Shot-Put, Handicap.—Won by F. Onken, Brooklyn A. A., (scratch,) with 47 feet 8½ inches; J. Steinberg, unattached, (6 feet 6 inches,) 47 feet 6 inches, second; J. Torocco, unattached, (6 feet,) 47 feet, third.

POINSETTE GOLF VICTOR.

Defeats Eckhardt in Final of Forest Park Tourney.

Maintaining his steady play, A. F. Poinsette won the tournament for the benefit of the Knights of Columbus war fund on the Brooklyn-Forest Park links yesterday. In the final round the champion of the New York Newspaper Golf Club defeated A. Eckhardt of the home club 2 up and 1 to play.

There was also a medal play handicap in which W. R. Newman won the net with 77, and Edgar Winnie the gross with a round of 80.

The summaries:

First Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—A. Eckhardt beat Edgar Winnie, 3 and 2; A. F. Poinsette beat A. H. Greuer, 2 and 1.

Final Round — Poinsette beat Eckhardt, 2 and 1.

Second Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—H. P. Odell beat S. W. Huntley, 5 and 3; E. Layton beat B. J. Clancy, 2 and 1.

Final Round.—Layton beat Odell, 2 and 1.

Third Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—George Schnell beat G. Souza, 3 and 1; J. W. Black beat W. T. Selter, 1 up.

Final Round.—Schnell beat Black, 3 and 2.

TODAY IS PRIMARY DAY.

This is primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 1 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast today.

ATHLETES OF CITY IN FIVE BIG MEETS

Nearly 2,000 Competitors Take Part in Games in All Boroughs.

MANHATTAN TITLE DECIDED

Tompkins Square Boys Gain Supremacy Over Rivals in Tests at Chelsea Park.

The opening day of Patriotic Play Week was observed yesterday in the five boroughs of the Greater City with many athletic meets under the supervision of the Department of Parks and the Metropolitan Association, A. A. U. About 2,000 athletes participated, and many more thousands of spectators were on hand. The sports were similar to those held on Independence Day, differing in that they were not of such an extensive scale, but, despite the condensed form, surprising crowds turned out to witness the competitions.

Children and adults, soldiers and sailors, and prominent Amateur Athletic Union athletes were the participants, and to those who were successful gold, silver, and bronze medals were given.

The greatest glory of the day was won by the youthful athletes of Tompkins Square Park. They garnered the championship title of Manhattan in a meet held at Chelsea Park on the west side. A score of twenty points gave the Tompkins Square youngsters the Manhattan laurels. Representatives of Hamilton Fish Park were second, with 16 tallies, and St. Gabriel's Park finished third, with 9.

The summaries:

Chelsea Park.

40-Yard Dash, (80-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Rabinowitz, Hamilton Fish Park; A. Schisoff, Hamilton Fish Park, second; S. Katz, Cherry and Market Park, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by G. Gary, Tompkins Square Park; I. Black, Hamilton Fish Park, second; W. McDermott, East Sixty-seventh Street Park, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

75-Yard Dash, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Hemmer, St. Gabriel's Park; J. Green, De Witt Clinton Park, second; F. Sircusa, East Twelfth Street Park, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by C. Kablita, Tompkins Square Park; J. Sapierza, St. Gabriel's Park, second; R. Wolf, Tompkins Square Park, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Open to A. A. U.—Won by W. Powe, Alpha P. C. C.; W. Steer, unattached, second; H. Cunningham, unattached, third. Time—0:55 2-5.

Potato Race, (80-Pound Class.)—Won by B. Berdowitz, Tompkins Square Park; M. Merado, Corlears Hook Park, second; D. Postiloff, Corlears Hook Park, third. Time—0:28.

150-Yard Dash, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Parazzo, East 12th St. Park; C. Carr, De Witt Clinton Park, second; W. Sullivan, St. Gabriel's Park, third. No time taken.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run; Open A. A. U.—Won by J. Losero, 27th Construction Company, U. S. Aviation Section, Mineola, L. I.; W. Powe, Alpha P. C. C., second; H. Greenberg, Glencoe A. C., third. No time taken.

Running Broad Jump, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Weltman, Hamilton Fish Park, with 16 feet 6 inches; J. Lamatta, Chelsea Park, 15 feet 7 inches, second; R. Gallagher, Chelsea Park, 13 feet 4 inches, third.

880-Yard Run, (unlimited weight class.)—Won by H. Cunningham, De Witt Clinton Park; C. Kobiltz, Tompkins Square Park, second; R. Wolf, Tompkins Square Park, third. Time—2:20.

100-Yard Dash, (open to army and navy.)—Won by C. B. Clark, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; J. Losero, 27th Construction Co., U. S. Aviation Section, Mineola, L. I., second; W. A. Hanan, Provisional and Clothing Depot, 35th St., Brooklyn, U. S. N., third. Time—0:11.

Point Score.—Tompkins Square Park, 20 points; Hamilton Fish Park, 16; St. Gabriel's Park, 9; East 12th St., 8; Chelsea, 4; Corlears Hook, 4; De Witt Clinton, 4; Cherry and Market, 1; East 67th St., 1.

Astoria Field.

40-Yard Dash, (80-pound class.)—Won by L. Weiser; R. Polnacik, second; L. Najdek, third.

60-Yard Dash, (100-pound class.)—Won by James Fay; Ben Weiser, second; George Partington, third.

75-Yard Dash, (115-pound class.)—Won by James Fay; Ben Weiser, second; Duncan Rhind, third.

100-Yard Dash, (unlimited weight class.)—Won by G. Partington; R. Wade, second; R. Jewell, third.

Running High Jump, (unlimited weight class.)—Won by E. Carroll with 5 feet 4 inches; Charles Hodik, 5 feet 3 inches, second; R. Jewell, 5 feet 3 inches, third. (Hodik won the decision on toss of coin.)

Potato Race.—Won by J. Rhind; T. Norton, second; M. Schwartz, third.

300-Yard Run, (open A. A. U.)—Won by H. Feigenbaum, unattached; A. Freerich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., second; R. Wade, Belmont A. C., third.

1,000-Yard Run, (open A. A. U.)—Won by H. Feigenbaum, unattached; A. Freerich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., second; S. Peterson, unattached, third.

150-Yard Dash, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by A. Barnes; John O'Connor, second; Fred Johannsen, third.

One-half-Mile Run, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by S. Peterson; G. Partington, second; R. Wade, third.

Consolation Race, 75 Yards.—Won by H. Thompson; B. Kleinmann, second; G. Partington, third.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Charles Hodik, with 17 feet 11 inches; R. Jewell, 17 feet 4 inches, second; G. Partington, 16 feet 9 inches, third.

Macomb's Dam Park.

40-Yard Dash, (80-Pound Class.)—Won by Arnold Best; L. Lindenfield, second; J. Schwartz, third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by C. Davidowitz; F. Alcino, second; A. Schnapps, third. Time—0:09 1-5.

75-Yard Dash, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Friedlander; W. Quigley, second; N. Turvin, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Unlimited Weight.)—Won by W. Netter, M. Haskell, second; W. Glynn, third. Time—0:12.

220-Yard Dash, (Closed to Army and Navy Athletes.)—Won by E. Siebert, Federal Rendezvous; Carl Siebert, Federal Rendezvous, second; J. Spier, Federal Rendezvous, third. Time—0:24 1-5.

One and One-half-Mile Walk, (Open A. A. U.)—Won by K. Zulch, American Walkers' Club; K. Hearne, Pastime A. C., second; M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., third. Time—11:02.

880-Yard Run, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by M. Haskell; W. Glynn, second; A. Price, third. Time—2:18.

Three-Mile Run, (Open A. A. U.)—Won by M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C.; Chris Murstein, unattached, second; A. Chankin, unattached, third. Time not taken.

Curtis Field.

40-Yard Dash, (80-pound Class.)—Won by L. Freda; A. Berman, second; L. Duccasse, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

60-Yard Dash, (110-pound class.)—Won by A. Freda; J. Dudy, second; C. Lindenberg, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, (unlimited weight class.)—Won by H. Burke; W. Blue, second; L. Lindenberg, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

One-Half Mile Run, (unlimited weight class.)—Won by H. Burke; W. Blue, second; A. Freda, third. Time—2:04 3-5.

Running Broad Jump, (unlimited weight class.)—Won by J. Dudy, with 12 feet 9¾ inches; A. Freda, 12 feet 7 inches, second; George Breen, 10 feet 10½ inches, third.

Potato Race, (80-pound class.)—Won by J. Freda; L. Freda, second; A. Berman, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

Consolation Race, One Lap.—Won by C. Freda; S. Phillips, second; P. Cotter, third. Time—1:23 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Open A. A. U.—Won by Roy Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C.; J. Brier, unattached, second; C. J. Campbell, Federal Rendezvous, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

One-Half Mile Run; A. A. U. Novice.—Won by R. D. White, Federal Rendezvous; F. A. F

YANKEES WIN FINAL GAME AND STAY IN FIRST DIVISION

BASEBALL INTERNED FOR PERIOD OF WAR

Yanks and Red Sox Split Even in Final Local Exhibition of Game.

BAKER ENLIVENS THE WAKE

J. Franklin Hits Home Run to Assure Huggins of Booby Prize in the First Division.

They tucked the weak, tottering baseball season away in camphor up at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The game is interned for the period of the war, along with a lot of other less useful things. Officiating at the obsequies were the Boston Red Sox, who will commence an argument with the Cubs in Chicago tomorrow concerning a matter appertaining to the world's championship. Some 10,000 folks sat in at the wake and saw the Red Sox win the first game 3 to 2 and got all excited when the Yanks took the second game 4 to 3.

The Yankee victory in the last game assures Huggins's lads of fourth place in the league race, which gives them the booby prize in the world's series money. With the slice in prices for the big classic, the Yankees can take their share and will have almost enough to buy a dinner at a Broadway restaurant.

Two incidents seemed to please the populace overmuch. One came in the first game when Slim Love fanned Babe Ruth, and the other was in the second tilt when Frank Baker hit a home run inside the park. These things, together with a big crowd of soldiers and a symphatic brass band from Camp Merritt, took all the sadness out of the occasion.

Yanks Winners in Ninth.

The Yanks had a tough time winning the second game. They had lots of chances, and Boston seemed perfectly willing, but more than once they gummed up the proceedings and didn't get over the winning run until the last of the ninth. Jean Dubuc, who used to pitch for the Detroit Tigers, handled the second game for the Red Sox against George Mogridge. In the first game Manager Barrow warmed up his dark horse pitcher, Samuel Jones, for the big series.

Whiteman opened the hostilities in the second game by poking a home run into the left field bleachers in the second round. Another run came in the fourth, when Whiteman doubled and scored on Scott's triple.

Hyatt scored the first run for the Yanks in the fifth, when he doubled to right and scored on Peck's two-base bang. Frank Baker tied the score in the sixth when he rapped the ball to the darkest corner of right field and made the circuit in record time.

The Yanks went to the front in the eighth on a pass to Pratt, a steal, and a double by Fournier. The Red Sox tied it up again in the first of the ninth. Whiteman got his third hit, and with two out Jack Coffey pasted a Texas leaguer to centre and pushed Whiteman home.

In the last of the ninth, with two gone, Mogridge walked and stole second when Mayer, the Boston catcher, didn't even throw the ball down to try to get him. Walters got an infield single and Hummel walked and filled the bases. Baker then smashed out the hit which sent Mogridge over with the winning run.

Love Forces in Run.

Slim Love was as wild as a bucking broncho in the opening game and became so unruly in the sixth that he forced in a run, which proved to be the margin of Boston's victory.

The Red Sox got a run in the first inning. Harry Hooper crashed one of Love's shoots for a double to left centre and Shean pushed him to third with a sacrifice. Strunk hoisted a sacrifice fly to Hummel, Hooper scoring.

The Yanks tied the count in the second when Sam Jones momentarily lost his grip. Fournier got an infield hit through Shean. Hyatt carromed another infield tap off McInnis. Peck cracked a hard single to the right field wall, scoring Fournier. Then the Yanks proceeded to jam up the bases, but couldn't squeeze Jones for another run.

Love went on a rampage in the sixth. McInnis singled through third and Scott fouled to Baker. Coffey singled, and when Schang singled to centre McInnis counted. Jones rolled to Peck and Coffey was thrown out at the plate. Hooper walked and filled the bases. Love failed to get back to earth and gave Shean a pass, forcing Schang over the platter.

The other Yank run came in the eighth. Pratt got an infield single and went to third on Fournier's hit. Del scored while Hyatt was being thrown out at first.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Walters,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Shean,2b	3	0	1	2	4	Hummel,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	5	1	Baker,3b	4	0	0	0	4
Ruth,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Pratt,2b	4	1	1	8	2
McInnis,1b	4	1	2	11	1	Fournier,1b	3	1	2	11	2
Scott,ss	4	0	0	3	3	Hyatt,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Coffey,3b	3	0	1	1	0	Peck,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Schang,c	3	1	2	3	1	Hannah,c	2	0	0	7	0
Jones,p	4	0	0	0	1	Love,p	3	0	0	0	2
						aMogridge	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	9	27	11	Total	32	2	7	27	11

a Batted for Love in ninth inning.
Error—Schang.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	

Two-base hits—Hooper, Strunk. Sacrifice hit—Shean. Sacrifice fly—Strunk. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 10. Double plays—Fournier and Peckinpaugh; Strunk and Scott. Bases on balls—Off Love, 5; Jones, 4. Struck out—By Love, 3; Jones, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Love, 1; Jones, 1.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walters,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Hummel,cf	3	0	0	3	0	Kinney,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Baker,3b	4	1	2	0	2	Cochran,3b	4	0	1	1	5
Pratt,2b	3	1	0	4	6	Strunk,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	2	13	0	Miller,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Hyatt,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Whiteman,lf	4	3	3	3	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	0	1	4	3	McInnis,1b	3	0	0	12	3
Hannah,c	4	0	1	1	5	Scott,ss	2	0	1	0	0
Mogridge,p	3	1	0	0	1	Schang,ss	1	0	1	1	0
						Coffey,2b	4	0	2	1	5
						Mayer,c	3	0	1	2	0
						Dubuc,p	3	0	0	2	2
Total	34	4	9	27	17	Total	33	3	10	*26	16

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Hummel, Schang.

New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	

Two-base hits—Whiteman, Hyatt, Peckinpaugh, Coffey, Fournier. Three-base hit—Scott. Home runs—Whiteman, Baker. Sacrifice hit—McInnis. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Stolen bases—Pratt, Mogridge. Double play—Cochran and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 5. Base on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; Dubuc, 3. Struck out—By Dubuc, 1.

CLAIM GAMES BY FORFEIT.

St. Louis Ready to Play, but Cleveland Is Missing.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Although Business Manager Bob Quinn of the St. Louis Americans had been officially notified Saturday that the Cleveland team would not be here for today's scheduled double-header, Manager Jimmy Burke put his men on the field at 1:45 and claimed both games by forfeit.

The scores will be sent to President Ban Johnson of the American League. Grover Lowdermilk was umpire. Two pitchers pitched five balls each, in compliance with the rules. There was ten minutes between "games."

Griffiths Beats Doty.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Johnny Griffiths, of Akron, earned the newspaper decision over Al Doty of Canton in a twelve round bout here today. The men are welterweights.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; New York, 2. (First game.)
New York, 4; Boston, 3. (Second game.)
Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 2. (Morning game.)
Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 3. (Afternoon game.)
Detroit, 11; Chicago, 5. (First game.)
Detroit, 7; Chicago, 3. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Boston, 2. (First game.)
Boston, 2; New York, 1. (Second game.)
Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 3. (Morning game.)
Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2. (Afternoon game.)
Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 2. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 5 Philadelphia, 3. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 3. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 0. (Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE, (FINAL.)

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	75	51	.595
Cleveland	73	54	.575
Washington	72	56	.566
New York	60	63	.488
St. Louis	58	64	.475
Chicago	57	67	.460
Detroit	55	71	.437
Philadelphia	52	76	.406

NATIONAL LEAGUE, (FINAL.)

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	84	45	.651
New York	71	58	.573
Cincinnati	68	60	.531
Pittsburgh	65	60	.520
Brooklyn	57	69	.452
Philadelphia	55	68	.447
Boston	53	71	.427
St. Louis	51	78	.395

ROBINS HOLD FIFTH PLACE.

Dodgers Split Even with Phillies and Lead Also Rans.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Brooklyn closed the season in fifth place by beating Philadelphia in the second game of the holiday doubleheader today, 5 to 3. The Phillies won the first game, 4 to 2. Victory in the second game would have given the locals the leadership of the second division, but poor infielding in the fifth and two timely hits gave the visitors their winning lead.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	4	2	2	3	4	Johnston,lf	4	0	0	3	2
Williams,cf	3	1	2	2	0	Olson,ss	4	0	2	0	2
Stock,3b	3	0	0	0	4	Daubert,1b	3	0	1	8	1
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	11	1	Coombs,rf	2	1	1	2	0
Meusel,2b	4	0	2	2	3	Myers,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	1	0	O'Mara,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Fitzg'd,lf	3	1	2	1	0	Doolan,2b	4	0	0	0	1
Adams,c	1	0	0	7	1	M. Wheat,c	3	0	0	5	0
Jacobs,p	2	0	0	0	1	Cheney,p	3	0	0	2	2
Total	28	4	8	27	14	Total	30	2	6	24	10

Error—Cheney.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	

Two-base hits—Daubert, Fitzgerald, Williams, M. Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Adams, (2.) Williams. Double plays—Johnson and M. Wheat; Meusel, Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; Jacobs, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Jacobs; (Coombs, Daubert.) Struck out—By Cheney, 2; Jacobs, 4.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,lf	5	1	1	0	0	Bancroft,ss	5	0	2	4	0
Olson,ss	3	1	1	3	4	Williams,cf	5	1	2	1	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	3	13	2	Stock,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Coombs,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Pearce,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Myers,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Luderus,1b	3	1	2	8	0
O'M ra,3b	3	0	0	2	3	Meusel,2b	4	0	1	2	0
Doolan,2b	3	1	0	0	3	Cravath,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Miller,c	4	1	1	8	0	Fitzgerald,lf	4	0	0	3	0
G.Smith,p	4	1	2	0	5	Adams,c	4	0	0	6	2
						Oeschger,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	34	5	9	*26	17	aHogg	1	1	1	0	0
						Total	36	3	9	27	16

*Bancroft out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Oeschger in ninth.
Errors—Olson, (2.) Doolan, Bancroft, Williams, Oeschger.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	

Two-base hits—Daubert, Williams, Luderus, Meusel, Bancroft. Three-base hit—Daubert. Stolen bases—Stock, Luderus. Sacrifice fly—Olson. Double play—Meusel, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; Oeschger, 3. Struck out—By Smith, 1; Oeschger, 5.

CUBS SHARE WITH PIRATES.

Cooper Beats Hendrix in Pitching Duel by 3 to 2 Score.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—Chicago and Pittsburgh closed the season here today by splitting a doubleheader, the visitors winning the morning game, 4 to 3, while Pittsburgh took the afternoon contest, 3 to 2. A wild throw by pitcher Miller during the morning game gave victory to the visitors.

Cooper and Hendrix, the opposing hurlers for the afternoon contest, engaged in a pitcher's duel. In the ninth inning Bigbee beat out an infield hit and Carey and Southworth drew passes. Cutshaw hit past third, driving in the winning run.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Barber,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Boone,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Hollocher,ss	3	2	2	1	2	Bigbee,lf	5	1	2	1	1
Mann,lf	2	1	1	2	0	Carey,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Paskert,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Southw'th,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	0	15	1	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	5	4
Pick,2b	4	0	1	1	5	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	9	1
Deal,3b	3	0	0	2	3	McK'nie,3b	4	0	2	2	1
O'Farrell,c	3	0	1	2	0	Schmidt,c	4	0	1	4	0
Martin,p	3	0	0	1	4	Miller,p	2	0	0	0	3
						aHinchman	0	0	0	0	0
						bLeach	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	8	27	15	Total	33	3	10	27	17

a Batted for Miller in ninth inning.
b Ran for Hinchman in ninth inning.
Errors—Schmidt, Miller.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	

Stolen bases—Hollocher, Merkle, Pick, Carey, (2). Sacrifice hits—Mann, (2), Boone, Cutshaw, Miller. Double play—Deal and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 9. Bases on balls—Off Martin, 3; Miller, 2. Struck out—By Martin, 1; Miller, 4. Winning pitcher—Martin. Losing pitcher—Miller.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone,ss	4	0	0	2	3	Barber,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Bigbee,lf	3	2	1	1	0	Hollocher,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Carey,cf	4	0	1	5	0	Mann,lf	4	0	1	5	0
Southw'th,rf	2	0	0	2	0	Paskert,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	2	0	1	Merkle,1b	4	0	0	11	2
Mollwitz,1b	4	1	2	9	0	Pick,2b	2	0	1	1	7
McK'nie,3b	4	0	1	0	1	Deal,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	6	1	O'Farrel,c	4	0	1	2	0
Cooper,p	4	0	0	1	2	Hendrix,p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	35	3	10	27	8	Total	34	2	7	*26	16

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Boone, Schmidt.

Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	

Three-base hits—Hendrix, Cooper. Stolen bases—Barber, Hendrix, Bigbee, (2.) Mollwitz, McKechnie. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 12. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 6; Cooper, 2. Hit by Pitcher—By Cooper, 1, (Hendrix.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 1; Cooper, 5. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Winning pitcher—Cooper. Losing pitcher—Hendrix.

International League.

Jersey City, 2; Newark, 0.
Jersey City, 5; Newark, 2.
Binghamton, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Baltimore, 2; Binghamton, 1.
Toronto, 4; Buffalo, 1.
Toronto, 5; Buffalo, 4. (12 innings.)
Rochester, 4; Hamilton, 3. (13 innings.)
Rochester, 8; Hamilton, 1.

GIANTS DROP FINAL CONTEST TO BRAVES

Boston Registers Only Triumph of Year Over New York in Curtain Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Braves saved themselves from getting a season-long record of defeats at the hands of the Giants this afternoon when they took the last-of-the-season game from the visitors 2 to 1. It was the Braves' only chance to show signs of life, and they were rather lucky, for the Giants did not seem at all anxious to let the Bostons have even one run.

Dick Rudolph was at his best and the fans felt that an error at the plate on the part of the Braves was the only thing that saved the Giants from a shutout. In the first half of the double bill the Giants won, as usual, 6 to 2.

With the score 1 to 1 in the fourth inning of the second game and one out Wilhoit was purposely passed by Rudolph, filling the bases in order to get at Rariden and Steele. He judged correctly and struck them both out.

About 6,000 fans turned out to see the windup, more than 1,500 of whom were soldiers and sailors, the guests of the management.

In the first game Arthur Nehf acted a bit weary and the Giants hit him freely, especially Zimmerman, Fletcher, and Young. Zim smashed out two doubles, a triple, and a sacrifice fly in his five times up.

The Braves could do nothing with Causey's offerings except in the fourth inning, when they bunched three hits and scored their only runs of the game.

Rudolph was good in the second game, but Steele was something of a puzzle to the Braves. The Giants were the first to score. With one out in the third Zimmerman drew a pass, Kirke singled to right on a hit and run play, and Jay went down to second on the throw over to third. Zimmerman did not stop at third, and Terry threw to Wagner, who muffed the ball and allowed the run to count.

The Braves tied up the score in the third on a single by Rudolph, a steal and singles by Taggart and Chadbourne. They put over what proved to be the winning run in the sixth on singles by J. C. Smith and Konetchy, a base on balls to Wagner, and a sacrifice fly by Rawlings.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Young,rf	4	2	3	0	0	Herzog,2b	5	0	0	3	3
Doyle,2b	4	1	0	1	5	Tag'rt,lf	4	1	3	0	0
Fletcher,ss	5	2	3	3	3	Chadb'ne,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Thorpe,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Terry,ss	3	0	1	2	7
Zim'man,3b	4	1	3	1	0	Smith,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Rodriguez,1b	5	0	0	15	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	2	8	0
McCarty,c	5	0	2	3	0	Wagner,c	4	0	0	9	3
Compton,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Rawlings,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Causey,p	4	0	0	0	1	Nehf,p	2	0	0	1	3
Total	39	6	13	27	15	Total	32	2	7	27	18

Error—Konetchy.

New York	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Sacrifice fly—Zimmerman. Double plays—Doyle, Fletcher and Rodriguez; Fletcher, Doyle and Rodriguez. Left on bases—New York, 11; Boston, 5. Base on balls—Off Nehf, 4; Causey, 2. Struck out—By Nehf, 9; Causey, 3.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	1	2	Compton,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Taggert,lf	3	0	2	1	0	Young,rf	4	0	0	0	1
Chadb'ne,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	0	3	1
Terry,ss	2	0	1	1	3	Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Smith,3b	4	1	1	1	5	Zim'rman,3b	3	1	0	1	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	12	0	Kirke,1b	3	0	1	7	1
Wagner,c	3	0	1	6	0	Wilhoit,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Rawlings,rf	3	0	0	1	1	Rariden,c	3	0	0	4	1
Rudolph,p	2	1	1	1	3	Steele,p	3	0	0	0	2
						aThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
						bMcCarty	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	9	27	14	Total	31	1	5	*23	11

*Herzog out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Rariden in ninth.
b Batted for Steele in ninth.
Errors—Herzog, Wagner, Kirke, 2; Wilhoit.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

Stolen bases—Chadbourne, Compton, Rudolph, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Taggert, Terry, Kirke. Sacrifice fly—Rawlings. Double plays — Compton, (unassisted;) Kirke, Fletcher, and Kirke. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 2. Base on balls—Off Rudolph, 3; Steele, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Steele, (Rudolph.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 6; Steele, 3.

REDS LAND IN THIRD PLACE.

Matty's Club Takes Double-Header from Cardinals.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Cincinnati closed the season in third place by winning both games of the double-header from St. Louis this afternoon, by scores of 6 to 3 and 1 to 0.

The second game was a battle between the Cuban pitcher Luque and Tuero, both of whom were in good form.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	1	2	2	2	Anderson,rf	4	2	3	1	0
Neale,cf	3	1	0	3	0	Heathcote,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Cueto,lf	4	0	2	0	0	Paulette,1b,p	3	0	1	9	2
S. Magee,1b	4	1	1	8	1	Hornsby,ss	4	0	2	1	3
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Wallace,2b	4	0	0	1	2
L. Magee,2b	4	2	1	4	1	McHenry,cf	3	0	2	5	0
Blackb'ne,ss	4	0	2	3	8	Betzel,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Archer,c	4	1	2	1	2	Brock,c	4	0	0	3	1
Mitchell,p	3	0	0	0	4	Packard,p,1b	4	0	0	1	4
Total	36	6	11	27	18	Total	34	3	9	24	14

Errors—Groh, (2,) Mitchell, Hornsby, Wallace, Betzel.

Cincinnati	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	6	
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

Two - base hits — Archer, Heathcote, (2.) Three-base hits—L. Magee, Hornsby. Stolen base—L. Magee. Sacrifice hit—Griffith. Sacrifice fly—Paulette. Double plays—Packard, Hornsby, and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; Packard, 1. Hits—Off Packard, 7 in 7 2-3 innings; Paulette, 1 in 1-3. Hit by pitcher—Packard. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; Packard, 2. Passed ball—Archer. Losing pitcher—Packard.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	0	0	0	1	Anderson,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Neale,cf	3	1	1	6	0	Heathcote,lf,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Cueto,c,lf	2	0	2	0	0	Paulette,1b	4	0	0	10	0
S. Magee,2b	3	0	0	4	4	Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	2	6
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Wallace,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Archer,1b	3	0	0	11	1	McHenry,cf	1	0	1	1	0
Blackb'ne,ss	3	0	1	2	4	Gonzales,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Luque,p	1	0	0	0	5	Betzel,3b	3	0	0	2	0
						Brock,c	3	0	0	1	1
						Tuero,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	24	1	2	27	15	Total	32	0	6	24	12

Errors—Archer, Wallace.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Two-base hit — Gonzales. Stolen base—Luque. Sacrifice hit—Cueto. Double plays—Blackburne and Archer; Hornsby, Wallace, and Paulette; Wallace, Hornsby, and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Luque, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Tuero, 1. Struck out—By Luque, 3. Wild pitches—Luque, Tuero.

MAYBE LEADS BEES HOME.

Hopewell Boat First in Bayside Yacht Club Race.

Only yachts of two classes, the Birds and the Bees, appeared in the holiday regatta of the Bayside Yacht Club in Little Neck Bay yesterday. It remained for the little Bees to provide a race replete with interest, although it was triangular in complexion.

Maybe, the entry of George Hopewell in the Bee class, and P. W. Mack in the Beatrice, soon drew away from the only other starter, the Vespa. With James Gillies at the tiller and rounding the last mark at the first half, the Maybe led over the Mack yacht by 20 seconds. At the finish the Maybe was a winner by 43 seconds.

John Johns, in the Teaser, won an easy victory over Commodore William R. Teller's Woof in the Bird class.

SERIES TICKETS IN DEMAND.

Indications Point to Large Crowd at Chicago Tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Chicago is ready for its wartime world's series which will open at Comiskey Park, the scene of the 1917 championship games, Wednesday afternoon. The playing field was covered tonight with a huge canvas to protect it from a drenching rain.

The rival teams, finishing their season in the east today, are speeding toward Chicago for the final practice tomorrow. Manager Fred Mitchell of the Cubs will direct his players through a spirited workout at Comiskey Park in the afternoon, so they will become familiar with the grounds. The main purpose of the practice is to gain an idea of the light conditions.

Members of the Boston Club will be quartered at a hotel near the park. The American League champions, if they arrive from New York in time, will take their final practice after the Cubs have finished. Otherwise Manager Barrow probably will send his players through a "warming up" exercise Wednesday morning.

The steady demand for reserved seats has convinced Walter Craighead, business manager of the Chicago Nationals, that few will remain to be placed on sale on the opening day of the series. From all indications the 17,000 box and reserved seats will be sold before tomorrow night. The 15,000 general admission tickets will not be placed on sale until the day of each game.

Games will start at 2:30 P. M. each day.

BALL SCRAMBLE IS HELD.

Dignitaries and Soldiers Help Close Season in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Washington and Philadelphia ended the season here today by dividing the Labor Day doubleheader, the visitors winning the morning game 5 to 2, and the Nationals taking the afternoon contest 8 to 3.

A ball scramble participated in by 2,500 soldiers from nearby camps preceded the afternoon game, which was attended by many Government officials and army and navy officers, including General March, Chief of Staff.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,rf	5	1	3	4	0	Shotton,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Kopp,lf	4	2	2

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California Electric Generating Company

First Mortgage 5's

Due September 1, 1948

Price 85 and Interest

Details on request

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Short Time Bonds and Notes Yielding 6 to 8¼%

Governments, municipalities, and corporations are issuing short time securities in preference to paying present high interest rates over a long period.

This enables the investor to obtain sound security coupled with a high rate of interest.

We shall be glad to send you our special list of "short time" securities containing issues yielding from 6 to 8¼% which we recommend for conservative investment.

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A $1,000 7% Bond For $980 & Interest

By this investment you will be paid $70 per year for 5 years, and on June 1st, 1923, $1,000.

In all for the $980 invested you will have received $1,350.

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New York Central Convertible 6s, at the market, to yield about 6.60%

New York

Dayton Coal, Iron & Rwy.
Com. & Pfd.
FRIEDMAN & CO.
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Phone Rector 834
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

WOULD RAISE RATES TO CURTAIL CREDITS

Bankers Association's Organ Favors Higher Charge for Rediscounting.

FOR RESERVE BOARD ACTION

Deplores Failure to Make Rate Scientifically Adjusted to Demands of the Market.

Discussing the steps taken with the view of curtailing credits, the Journal of the American Bankers Association, an organization having a membership of about 18,500 banks and trust companies, points out that the desired end can be obtained most effectively by the Federal Reserve Banks raising their rediscount rates. "Curtailment of credits through the impossible means of sympathetic cooperation is something more than an absurdity when the control over the rate of rediscount was placed in the Federal Reserve Banks for that exact purpose," the official organ of the association declares in its forthcoming September issue.

"Increasing the rate," it says, "is the surest way to restrict the demand for credit. The Federal Reserve Board has not been permitted to have recourse to this remedy because the Treasury officials will not give heed to the condition of the money market. The Government's war issues have been put out at rates of interest which take no account of obvious conditions. In the placing of these securities with investors, the rates they bear must be considered. If the interest rate at which loans against these issues as collateral could be had were much higher than the rates of the reserve banks, the buying of the securities would necessarily be halted. We are then on an artificial basis.

"The rediscount rates of the reserve banks are much too low. The prevailing commercial rate is 6 per cent. The rediscount rates average 4.4 per cent. Rediscounting is profitable as well as easy. If moral influence, sympathetic cooperation, sentiment, patriotism or any form of emotion controlled the money market, Liberty bonds would all be selling above par, instead of only the 3½s, which are tax free. The way to curtail credit for nonessential enterprises is by raising interest rates. The way to force bankers to bring about the curtailment is by raising the discount rates of the reserve banks to a point where they will indicate something other than the desire of Government officials to keep rates down. Just now the rates are frankly arbitrary and were held at the present low point in order that there might be little difficulty in handling Liberty bonds.

"Thus the rediscount rates of the reserve banks are on a false basis, also in regard to commercial loans. When the reserve system was in a formative state and anxious to give a practical demonstration of its value to the banks and to the people, the fact that the rediscount rate was lower than the prevailing rate for commercial paper was not regarded seriously. The readjustment was bound to come in due course. But the readjustment has not come. The rediscount rate, as given in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for August, was 4.4 per cent., 'if calculated on a uniform 360-day basis and 4.46 if calculated on a 365-day basis.' All reserve banks, except New York and Boston, use the 360-day basis.

"The average rediscount rate is, therefore, about 1.6 per cent. lower than the commercial bank rate. The rate of 4.4 is a trifle lower than the average for bankers' acceptances. The call loan rate has held firmly between 5 and 6 per cent. during August.

"Official discount rates in European centres were quoted at 5 per cent. in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Copenhagen in August. Money on call in London was 3 per cent. In London the private bank rate, says The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of Aug. 17, has not been changed from 3 17-32 per cent. for sixty and ninety days.

"In England the official rate of the Bank of England is invariably higher than the private bank rate. The bank that rediscounts loses money by the transaction. That the loss may be as small as possible, the bank seeking a rediscount selects for that purpose paper near maturity. It is so in all central bank countries. There can be no rediscounting for the purpose of making profit. No temptation to rediscount is offered by the central bank. The central bank is there as the guardian of business, and business is assured of credit at a rate which conforms to the necessities of the case when the capacity of the commercial banks has been reached."

The Journal asserts that the failure of the Federal Reserve system to make a rediscount rate scientifically adjusted to the demands of the market "is one of the great defects of the system," adding:

"The adjustment is even less in conformity with conditions now than it was before the reserve system was instituted. It is important that the war bonds of the Government be taken by the people. If they are to be taken there must be an easy method by which the banks may secure rediscount against the bonds as collateral. Otherwise the resources and the facilities of the reserve banks would not be available for the purpose of aiding in financing the war. But, as a direct result of the effort to keep the rediscount rates down for this purpose, the rediscount rates are down for all purposes."

LONDON MARKET IS STRONG.

Spanish Securities Freely Offered and Decline Five Points.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Trading on the Stock Exchange today was strong. Gilt-edge securities were in good demand, but with a small supply. Foreigners were harder, but Spanish securities were freely offered, and declined 5 points.

Mining groups were firm, those of the base metal description being prominent. Shares of the iron and steel industries were active, improving, under the lead of Vickers, on talk of important developments. Shipping shares and stocks of upgrade oils were irregular. Money was quiet and easier.

Trading Calm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Trading on the Bourse today was calm. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 10 centimes. Exchange on London, 26 francs 14 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 90 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. of Chicago and New York announce the purchase of $1,120,000 Detroit City Gas Company's general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1923, from the American Light & Traction Company. The bonds are secured by a direct lien on the property of the company, representing an investment of more than $21,000,000, an amount equal to about twice the entire bonded debt of the concern. The securities will shortly be offered to the public.

I. Siegel, member of the New York Stock Exchange, has formed a copartnership with John J. Levenson under the name of Siegel & Co. for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks and bonds.

John P. White & Co. have removed their offices to 27 William Street.

The semi-annual report of the Certain-teed Products Corporation for the period ended June 30, 1918, shows gross income of $1,344,266 and net income of $221,667.

The New York Stock Exchange firm of Swartwout & Appenzellar announces that Frederick H. Turner, for eighteen years cashier and manager, has been admitted to partnership.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK EVENING POST COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given of a meeting of the stockholders of the New York Evening Post Company, called by its Board of Directors, to be held at the office of the Company, 20 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the twenty-fourth day of September, Nineteen hundred and eighteen, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, August 28, 1918.

EMIL M. SCHOLZ, Secretary.

WHERRY & MYGATT, Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

We Buy, Sell and Quote
$50 $100 $500
U. S. Liberty Bonds
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of prosperous Public Utility Operating Company with an established dividend record. Dividend of 7% being earned by wide margin of safety. Earnings for many years have shown steady increases.
Price to yield 7.70%
Further information on request.
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Permanent Monthly Income of $25
may be had for
about $3,750
Invested in 50 shares of
CITIES SERVICE PREFERRED STOCK
Cities Service Company is one of the largest and strongest Oil and Public Utility Organizations in America. Its securities afford a maximum of stability.
Monthly Dividends
Monthly Earnings
Statements
Write for Circular T-90
Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street

Phone Rector 5000
Josephthal & Co.
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Members
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Government, Municipal and Corporation
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Toronto NEW YORK Montreal
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Columbia Graphophone
C. C. Kerr & Co.
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Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request
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Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo
Cleveland Baltimore Minneapolis

SMALL BANK ACCOUNTS INVITED
Write or call for booklet
BIGELOW & COMPANY
BANKERS
25 PINE STREET NEW YORK

ROBINSON & CO.
Investment Securities
26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Amer. Light & Traction Com.
Burns Bros. Ice 1st & 2d Pfd.
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
Famous Players-Lasky
Federal Sugar Com.
Great American Ins.
Guaranty Trust Stock
Int. Motor 1st Pfd.
James Butler Pfd.
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lone Star Gas
Midland Securities
National Liberty Ins.
National Licorice Com.
Old Dominion S. S.
Otis Elevator Pfd.
Penn. Coal & Coke
Porto Rico-Amer. Tobacco
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Texas & Pacific Land Trust
United States Glass
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Revised Booklet on Request.
Lone Star Gas Co.
Midland Securities
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
16 BROAD ST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

THE STEEL STOCKS
The relative position of the 15 leading steel companies is shown in our special circular A-80, sent upon request.
E. W. Wagner & Co.
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Buy W. S. S., the Most Stable Security in the World.

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$135,000
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4½% Sewer Bonds
due Sept. 1, 1945, coupon bonds—but may be fully registered
Legal investment for Savings Banks and trust funds in New York State and elsewhere.
Price 100 and interest.
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STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WE WILL BUY
40 Galena Sig. Com.
25 Indiana P. L.
25 Ohio Oil
100 S. O. of N. Y.
25 S. O. of Ohio
50 Vacuum Oil
WE WILL SELL
25 Buckeye P. L.
50 Prairie O. & G.
50 Prairie P. L.
25 Southern P. L.
40 S. O. of Cal.
50 S. O. of N. J.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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161 West 125th St. N.Y. Harlem Branch
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Yielding 4.50 to 6.00%
Circular on request.
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7 WALL STREET TEL. 4590 RECTOR

$35,000,000
REPUBLIC OF CUBA
5% Gold Bonds of 1904.
Coupons due September 1, 1918, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
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New York, August 30, 1918.

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Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Lone Star Gas
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Telephone 1211 Broad

Federal Tax on Capital Stock

EVERY corporation (foreign or domestic) doing business in the United States (and not specifically exempted) is required to file with the Collector of Internal Revenue for its district, on or before September 30, a Capital Stock report for purposes of taxation.

We have issued a booklet containing the revised regulations governing this taxation. A copy of the booklet and of Tax Return Form 707 (for domestic corporations) or 708 (for foreign corporations) will be sent on request.

The services of our Tax Department in the solving of any taxation problem may be commanded without charge.

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in Thirty Cities
Bonds *Short Term Notes* *Acceptances*

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London Paris
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian
Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Member of Federal Reserve System
Main Office Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries, Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes } Jersey City
NEW YORK RESIDENTS MAY OPEN CHECK OR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN TWO NAMES. FUNDS MAY BE WITHDRAWN BY EITHER, AND, IN CASE OF THE DEATH OF EITHER, BY THE SURVIVOR
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS OVER $500.00 FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS
Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

CHICAGO DETROIT ST. LOUIS BOSTON CLEVELAND BALTIMORE PITTSBURGH
HASKINS & SELLS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKELLS"
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES SEATTLE DENVER ATLANTA WATERTOWN LONDON

WE ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF AN OFFICE IN BOSTON, ON SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1918, IN THE INDIA BUILDING, 84 STATE STREET, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. RALPH K. HYDE, C. P. A. MASSACHUSETTS, AS MANAGER.
HASKINS & SELLS

GLENROCK OIL
Pipeline which will permit the Company to ship its product from the Pilot-Butte field, now completed. Status of the shares of the Company as a result, discussed in our weekly
MARKET REVIEW NO. 318
(*Mailed free on request.*)
Among other stocks treated are:
Curtiss Aeroplane | Pierce Oil
General Asphalt | Sapulpa Refining
U. S. Steamship | Houston Oil
Midwest Refining | Magma Copper
M. S. WOLFE & Co
41 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
PHONE BROAD 25

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
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COSDEN AND CO.
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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron 5s, 1925
Carolina Power & Light 5s, 1938
Connecticut River Power 5s, 1937
Cons. Cities Lt., Pr. & Tr. 5s, 1962
Empire Refining 6s, 1927
Lima Locomotive 6s, 1931
Niagara Falls Power 5s, 1932
Seattle Everett 5s, 1939
Washington Water Power 5s, 1939
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

WANTED:
Loco. Co. of Amer. Com.
Pyle Nat'l Elec. Headlight
Standard Shipbuilding
DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 24 Pine St., N. Y.

Marlin-Rockwell
Stocks & Notes
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

HERCULES POWDER
OTIS ELEVATOR PFD.
TRENTON ST. RY. 5s, 1933
FISK RUBBER COM. & PFD.
REMINGTON TYPE. 1ST PFD.
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John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway, Tel. Rector 9876, New York.

United Gas & Elec. Pfd., (N. J.)
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Amer. Public Utilities Pfd.
Adirondack Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Carolina Power & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Portland Ry., Lt. & P. Com.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston.

MARLIN-ROCKWELL
Stock & Notes
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

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American Credit Insurance does far more than provide absolute protection against abnormal, unforeseen credit losses. It serves to *prevent* losses, by providing for the allowance of covered accounts not over forty-five days past due, if the company fails to collect them.

Thus it cultivates confidence as well as carefulness; helps to *construct* as well as to *conserve*.

Such a broad *service*—which places credits upon an absolutely guaranteed basis and safeguards them against all eventualities—is of particular value to manufacturers and wholesalers *right now*. Full particulars of the American's Unlimited Policy will be sent free upon request.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. of NEW YORK
A. B. TREAT, Gen. E. Mgr. R. S. CHAMBERS, Gen. Agt.
91 William St., Phone John 533-534-3365, New York City
B69

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY
Coupons due and payable at the office of United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
On and After September 3d, 1918.

Asheville, N. C., Funding & Imp.	5s	Millburn, N. J., Sewer	4½s
Bay Counties Power Co. 1st Con.	5s	Montvale, N. J., Funding	5s
Bergen County, N. J., Jail	4½s	New Canaan, Conn., Fd. (Sept. 15)	3½s
Bergen County, N. J., Imp.	5s	N. J. & Hudson Ry. & Ry.	1st 4s
Broadway Realty Co. 1st	5s	Oswego, N. Y., Sewer	4½s
Camden County, N. J., Road Imp.	4½s	Pacific Light & P. Corp. 1st & Ref.	5s
Canandaigua, N.Y., St. Imp.	3.65s & 3.95s	Pelham Manor, N. Y., Land	5s
Coast Valleys Gas & Elec Co.	6s	Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co. 1st	5s
Dodge County, Ga., C. H. & R. Imp.	5s	Queens Place Realty Co.	2nd 6s
Elyria, Ohio, Bridge & Imp.	5s & 6s	Raleigh, N. C., St. Imp.	5s
Englewood, N. J., School	4½s	St. Lucie Co. Time Warrants	7s
Essex County, N. J., C. H. Annex	4s	Salem, Va., Water & Imp.	5s
Essex County, N. J., Park	4s	Schenectady Ry. Co.	5s
Essex County, N. J., Penitentiary	4½s	Schuylerville, N. Y., Water	4½s
Fairmount, Va., Water & Sewer	6s	Smithfield, N. C., St. Imp.	5s
Florida Publishing Co.	6s	Southern Michigan Ry. Co.	1st 5s
Glassport, Pa., Funding	4½s	South Orange, N. J., Park F. & S.	4½s
Glassport, Pa., School	4½s & 5s	Superior Water Light and Power Co	5s
Hawaii Territory Pub. Imp. (Sept. 3)	4s	Teaneck Township, N. J., S. C. No. 2	5s
Hawaii Territory Pub. Imp. (Sept. 15)	4s	Toledo, Ohio, Refund.	4s, 4½s & 4¾s
Hempstead, L. I., Un. Free S. D., No. 15	4½s	Toledo Ohio, Education	4½s
Hudson River Traction Co.	5s	U. S. Mortgage & T. Co., Series "N"	4s
Jacksonville, Fla., Dock & Term.	4½s	Volney Paper Co.	1st 5s
Los Angeles Pac. R. R. Co. of Cal.	1st 5s	West Jersey Water	3½s
Macedonia & Burnham Heights & Mt. Carmel School District	6s	West Orange, N. J., S. D.	4s
Memphis, Tenn., Park	4s	Wilson, N. C., Imp. (Sept. 23d)	5s
Millburn, N. J., Sewer	4½s	Winston-Salem, N. C., Gen. Mun.	4½s
Montvale, N. J., Funding	5s	Yadkin, N. C., Bridge	5s

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
26 BROAD STREET
COUPONS DUE SEPTEMBER 1st, 1918, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Bear Lithia Springs Co., Gen. 5s	Richmond Light, Heat & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 6s.
Brownsville & Matamoros Bridge Co., Guar. 4s.	Restigouche Salmon Club, Series B.
City of Greeley, Colorado, 4½s Ref. Water Bonds.	St. Maurice Lumber Co., Purchase Money 5s.
Duplex Engine-Governor Co., Inc., 1st Mtge. 5 Yr. Conv. Gold Bonds.	San Antonio Gas & Electric Co., 1st Mtge. Gold 5s.
Elmira Water, Light & Railroad Co., 1st Cons. 5s.	San Antonio Traction Co., 1st Mtge. Gold 5s.
Fort Worth Stock Yards Co., 1st Mtge. Gold 5s.	Southern Light & Traction Co., Collateral Trust 5s.
Interstate Electric Corp., 2 Yr. 6% Notes.	A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Island Oil & Transport Corporation, 1st Lien 7% Gold Bonds.	Underground Electric Railways Co. of London, Ltd., 6% Income Bonds.
Island Oil & Transport Corporation, 2½ Yr. 7% Gold Notes.	United States & Porto Rico Navigation Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Leavenworth Light, Heat & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.	Utica Suburban Railway Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Manila Suburban Railway Co., 1st Mtge. Sinking Fund 5s.	Wabash Railway Co., 1st Lien 20 Yr. Gold Equipment S. F. 5s.
Mobile Light & Railroad Co., 1st Cons. Mtge. 5s.	Due September 15th, 1918.
Perry Electric Light Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.	Frisco Construction Co., 5% Equip. Gold Notes.

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE:
5, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C. 2.
OVERSEAS BRANCH: 65 & 66, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 2.

	$5=£1.
Subscribed Capital	$124,624,740
Paid-up Capital	25,963,485
Reserve Fund	21,730,000
30th June, 1918.	
Deposits	$1,181,151,610
Cash in hand and at Bank of England	268,547,890
Money at Call and Short Notice	144,789,215
Bills of Exchange	163,948,690
Investments	195,876,125
Advances	437,602,475

Over 1,000 Offices in the United Kingdom.
This Bank is the Proprietor of The Belfast Banking Company, Limited, and will facilitate transactions between the United States and Ireland.
Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Ottawa, Ont., August 24, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Head Office of the company, in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the Third Tuesday of September, 1918, (being the 17th day of that month,) at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

BURCHARTZ FIREPROOFING COMPANY, INC.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the BURCHARTZ FIREPROOFING COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, on Friday, September 6th, 1918, at 10 A. M. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss and vote upon the proposition to change the name of the corporation from Burcharts Fireproofing Co., Inc., its present name, to "Republic Fireproofing Company, Inc."

ROWLAND McWILLIAMS, President.
OTTO v. SCHRENK, Secretary.

POSITION OF SILVER.

A valuable article on the Pittman law, authorizing the sale of silver dollars, in The Annalist this week. On news stands, 10c—$4.00 by mail. Published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City. Sealed proposals for furnishing 1,331,500 yards 31-inch 28x36 weighing 5.6 to 5.7 ounces per yard, Combed Cheese Cloth, yarns to be about 20 single soft, twist, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., September 6, 1918. Information on application. Envelope containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for 31-inch 28x36 weight 5.6 to 5.7 ounces per yard, Combed Cheese Cloth, yarns to be about 20 single soft twist" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East 16th Street, New York City.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., Sept. 11, 1918, for docking and repairing Ram Island Reef Light Vessel. Information upon application to the above office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation will be held on Tuesday, September 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon at the office of the Company, No. 286 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan Borough, City and State of New York, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Respectfully,
MORRIS O. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

New York Municipal Railway Corporation invites proposals for the Construction of 36th Street Car Storage Yard and Extension to Existing Inspection Shed and Construction of Coney Island Car Storage Yard. Bids to be opened September 18th, 1918. For plans and further information, apply to Chief Engineer's Office, Room 602, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

1918 PUBLICATION BY THE
SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
76 Wall Street

Of Dormant Accounts not previously reported to the Banking Department, the Depositors' names and their last known places of Residence, in accordance with the provisions of the New York State Banking Law, Section 374.

Andrew S. Anderson, 34 Dikeman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frances C. Austin, Bronxville, N. Y.
Helen A. Barney, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Warren R. Beebe, Orient, L. I.
Willis W. Beecher, 220 E. 41st St., N. Y.
Ellen S. Belden, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Daniel N. Cammeyer, Whitehall, N. Y.
Alexander Carleton, 1172 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Isidor L. Carroll, 197 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles A. Cross, 241 W. 123d St., N. Y.
Jennie L. Cross, 241 W. 123d St., N. Y.
Emma V. De Motte, Madison, N. Y.
Jacob de Sola, 107 E. 111th St., N. Y.
Almira Dilion, 221 Prospect Av., B'klyn, N. Y.
Hipolito Dumois, 482 Lexington Av., N. Y.
William Edwing, U. S. S. "Alert."
Rachel Ellis, 5 Waverly Place, N. Y.
James Freeman, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
Charles I. Greenburgh, 305 E. 80th St., N. Y.
Michael Glynn, 82 Greenwich St., N. Y.
John P. Haffner, 108 Orchard St., N. Y.
William A. Heyliger, 144 W. 53d St., N. Y.
Robert Hulett, 68 1st St., N. Y.
John P. Indorf, 2065 Third Av., N. Y.
Fannie L. Jones, Wakefield, N. Y. C.
Forrest J. Kaidenberg, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Hermon B. Keese, 114 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anna M. Kenny, 27 William St., N. Y.
Ella F. Kirby, Hempstead, L. I.
Ed. Lauterbach, 707 Madison Av., N. Y.
Margaret E. Leisen, Woodbridge, N. J.
Annie F. Leverich, Pass Christian, Mississippi.
S. Duncan Leverich, Newtown, L. I.
Johan Martensson, U. S. S. Vermont.
Lillian Martine, 76 E. 94th St., N. Y.
Charles C. Marsh, 165 W. 58th St., N. Y.
Dennis D. McKoon, 523 W. 142d St., N. Y.
Sidney A. Metcalfe, 259 W. 129th St., N. Y.
Nathaniel Miller, Fire Place, L. I.
Ralph E. Mould, Astoria, L. I.
Alice E. Myers, 216 W. 37th St., N. Y.
John Nelson, 31 Rector St., N. Y.
George H. Pyle, 88 Morton St., B'klyn, N. Y.
Clifford B. Rogers, Newark, N. J.
Mary Ryan, Yonkers, N. Y.
John A. Seaton, 350 Manhattan Av., N. Y.
Franklin Smith, 316 Water St., N. Y.
William B. Snyder, 148 6th Av., B'klyn, N. Y.
William M. Taber, 1 Rue Pierre Charron, Paris, France.
Kate L. Tobey, 20 E. 20th St., N. Y.
Sophronia R. Walton, Jersey City, N. J.
Agnes Weber, 93 River St., Hoboken, N. J.
E. Dixon Williams, 206 W. 69th St., N. Y.
Claude O. Wood, 219 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

West Penn Power Company

To Holders of Two Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes, Issued Under and Secured by Indenture Dated August 1, 1917:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the provisions of Article Three of said Indenture, dated August 1, 1917, and pursuant to the direction thereunder of the West Penn Power Company, above mentioned Two Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes, outstanding in coupon form, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Trustee under said Indenture, for redemption on October 19, 1918, out of moneys on deposit with the Trustee, to-wit:

NOTES AT $1,000.
18, 59, 69, 102, 222, 269, 689, 715, 784, 927, 1048, 1142, 1150, 1200, 1359, 1367, 1378, 1726, 1776, 1779, 1844

NOTES AT $500.
D66 and D147.

Said Two Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes so drawn for redemption will be paid at any time at The Equitable Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon presentation and surrender of said notes with all coupons maturing subsequent to August 1, 1918, at par with a premium of one-half of one per cent. of their par value, and interest accrued to the date of presentation if presented prior to October 19, 1918; and if presented on or after October 19, 1918, with interest to and inclusive of October 19, 1918, after which date interest will cease.

Dated, August 20, 1918.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

ELECTRICAL SECURITIES CORPORATION

Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Five Per Cent Bonds.

To the Bondholders:

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to the Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the indenture securing the Fourth, Eighth, Tenth, and Eleventh Series, and as Trustee under the indenture securing the Thirteenth Series, invites proposals for the sale of as many bonds of these series as can be purchased for the following sums:

Fourth Series	$972.50
Eighth Series	28,174.25
Tenth Series	976.00
Eleventh Series	10,000.00
Thirteenth Series	4,000.00

Sealed proposals will be received at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until ten o'clock A. M., Monday, September 9th, 1918.

All bonds accepted will be paid for on Wednesday, September 11th, 1918, on delivery at said Trust Department, and interest will not be allowed after that date.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of Article Sixth of the Indenture securing the Fourth Series, Article 4 of the Indenture securing the Eighth Series, Article 4 of the Indenture securing the Tenth Series, Article 4 of the Indenture securing the Eleventh Series, and Article 5 of the Indenture securing the Thirteenth Series of said bonds.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

New York, Aug. 16, 1918.

List containing full names of depositors of additional dormant accounts not previously reported and their last known places of residence published by the NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, 31 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, pursuant to the provisions of Section 274 of the Banking Law.

NAME OF DEPOSITOR.	LAST KNOWN PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Cohn, Estate of Jacob, Isaac K. Cohn, Executor	348 W. 28th St., N.Y.C.
Donegan, William	301 W. 34th St., N.Y.C.
Fitzpatrick, Edward	328 W. 54th St., N.Y.C.
Frazer, Gordon	221 W. 35th St., N.Y.C.
Ghee, Maggie E.	213 W. 31st St., N.Y.C.
Jones, R. O.	101 Summit Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Stauch, Louis or Elizabeth	Coney Island, N. Y.
Schastey, George A., Jr.	200 W. 29th St., N.Y.C.
Stone Cutters' Asso. Education, Funeral Fund	E. 54th St., & 3d Av., N. Y. C

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
First Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of 1909, Due 1939.

The Trustee has $40,835.00 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon Monday, September 16, 1918.

Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.

New York, August 31, 1918.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, under the Mortgage of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 320-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be opened and acted upon Monday, September 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock M.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
WM. G. GEST, President.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1918.

NOTICE.

Please take notice that the following is a copy of a resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of Frank V. Strauss & Co., held on the 26th day of August, 1918, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Wooster Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

"Resolved that the corporate name Frank V. Strauss & Co. be ch nged to New York Theatre Program Corporation, being the name proposed in the notice of this meeting heretofore duly given."

GUARANTY COLLATERAL TRUST SECURITIES

Offer an excellent war-time investment for individual investors.

The largest banks and trust companies in the United States and Canada are regular purchasers of these securities. More than $44,000,000 sold to banks to date.

Denominations $1,000 to $10,000; Maturities and Rates attractive.

CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION,
Continental Guaranty Building,
Madison Avenue and 38th Street, New York.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, located at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JOHN SCHLAGLE, Cashier.

Dated Aug. 31, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company

50 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of this company has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable October 10, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 25, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.

August 27, 1918. H. S. Ogsbury, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
62 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1918.

Albion, Mich., Bridge.
Arcadia, N. Y., Refunding.
Argos, Ind., 6s, Water.
Carthage, Texas, School.
Clinton, Ill., High School.
Collinwood Village Co. School.
Cumberland Co., P. & L., First & Rfg. 5s.
Des Moines, Ia., Bldg. 4½s.
Durant, Ind. Territory, Sch., Wtr. & Light.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Street Imp.
Fairmont, Ind., Water.
Hillsdale, N. J., Road Imp.
Huntington, Ind., Water.
Isanti County, Minn., Ditch.
Jackson, Mich., Paving.
Kokomo, Ind., School.
La Crosse, Wis., Street Improvement.
Lancaster, N. Y., Paving.
Marshall County, Mich., Drain. Ditch 5s.
Mecklenburg, N. C., Imp.
Muskogee, Ind. Ter., Sch., Sew. & Water.
Polk County, Minn., Ditch 6s.
Pontiac, Michigan.
Runge, Texas, School 6s.
Shelbyville, Ill., Water.
Shelton, Wash., Water.
Vandalia, Ill., Water.
Winnebago Co., Wis., Asylum.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Convertible Four and One-Half P. C. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918:

SEPTEMBER 1, 1918.

American Cotton Oil Co. Common Stock Div. 2%.
American Cotton Oil Co. 5% Notes, Series "A" and "B."
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Reg. Guar. Quarterly Div. 1¾%.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Special Guar. Quarterly Div. 1%.
Des Moines, Ia., Bldg. 4½s.
Durant, Ind. Territory, Sch., Wtr. & Light.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Street Imp.
Fairmont, Ind., Water.
Hillsdale, N. J., Road Imp.
Huntington, Ind., Water.
Isanti County, Minn., Ditch.
Jackson, Mich., Paving.
Kokomo, Ind., School.
La Crosse, Wis., Street Improvement.
Lancaster, N. Y., Paving.
Marshall County, Mich., Drain. Ditch 5s.
Mecklenburg, N. C., Imp.
Muskogee, Ind. Ter., Sch., Sew. & Water.
Polk County, Minn., Ditch 6s.
Pontiac, Michigan.
Runge, Texas, School 6s.
Shelbyville, Ill., Water.
Shelton, Wash., Water.
Vandalia, Ill., Water.
Winnebago Co., Wis., Asylum.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Convertible Four and One-Half P. C. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1918, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

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American Cotton Oil Co. 5% Notes, Series "A" and "B."
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Reg. Guar. Quarterly Div. 1¾%.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Special Guar. Quarterly Div. 1%.
Portsmouth, Ohio.

United Dyewood Corporation.
New York, August 30, 1918.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 8.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 8.

The following dividends on the stocks of this Corporation have been declared:

A dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1918) on the Preferred Stock, payable October 1, 1918; a dividend of $1.50 per share on the Common Stock, payable October 1, 1918; payable to stockholders of record of Preferred and Common Stocks at the close of business Saturday, September 14, 1918.

The Transfer books will not be closed.

Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Company of New York.

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of L ckawanna Steel Company, at a meeting held August 22, 1918, declared out of surplus net earnings, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 10, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

August 27, 1918.

THE STANDARD OIL CLOTH CO., Inc.
320 Broadway, New York, August 30, 1918.

The Boa d of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record September 15th, 1918:

Preferred Stock Class "A," quarterly dividend 1¾%.
Preferred Stock Class "B," quarterly dividend 1¾%.
Common Stock, 1%.
Common Stock, Extra Dividend, 2%.

W. E. THATCHER, Asst. Treasurer.

THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Houston, Texas.

A dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding capital stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors payable September 30th, to stockholders of record September 12, 1918.

GUY CARROL, Assistant Treasurer.

August 27, 1918.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 14th, 1918. Transfer books will remain open. Checks mailed.

Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.

Coupon No. 38, due Sept. 1, 1918, on the first Mortgage Bonds of the American Hide & Leather Company, will be paid on and after September 1 by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York. GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY,
25 Broad Street, New York, August 23, 1918.

The Regular Quarterly Dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid October 1, 1918, to Preferred Stock holders of record at 3 P. M., September 17, 1918.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
New York, N. Y., August 30, 1918.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable October 1st next, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on September 20, 1918.

M. D. BROMBERG, Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
Twenty-Year 4½% Gold Bonds of 1921.
COUPONS DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1918.

Coupons of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Executive Office of the Society, 346 Fourth Ave., cor. 25th St., on and after Sept. 3d.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1918. Present: Hon. John V. McAvoy, Justice.

In the matter of the application of Greenhut Company, Inc., a corporation, for voluntary dissolution. File No. 17867. 1918.

On reading and filing the petition of Joseph B. Greenhut, Benedict J. Greenhut, William T. Black, Eby R. Wilmer, Jacob G. Cohen, Jerome Siegel, Leo Schlesinger and Frank I. Tomlins, constituting a majority of the Board of Directors of Greenhut Company, Inc., a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the County of New York, as the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 15th day of July, 1918, from which it appears that the case is one of those specified in section 174 of the General Corporation Laws, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court from said petition that it will be beneficial to the interest of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved, and on reading and filing notice of this application, dated July 15th, 1918, with proof of due service thereof, and of said petition and schedules, and a copy of this order on the Attorney-General of the State of New York;

And after hearing Rose & Paskus, attorneys for the petitioners, and no one appearing representing the Attorney-General and Hughes, Rounds, Schurman and Dwight appearing on behalf of committee representing Class M of preferred stockholders and not opposing;

Now, on motion of Rose & Paskus, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause, before me or one of the justices of this court, at a Special Term, Part I thereof, to be held at the County Court House, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of September, 1918, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and why an order should not be entered accordingly with such provisions as may be proper; and it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding said 9th day of September, 1918, in the New York Times and New York Law Journal, newspapers published in the County of New York.

Enter. J. V. M., J. S. C.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City. Sealed proposals for furnishing 8,000,000 yards 39-inch 64x68 4-yard sheeting, made with 28 warp and 26 filling, to have not less than the warp and 50 pounds in the filling, delivery equal monthly October, November and December, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M. September 9, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for 39-inch 64x68 4-yard sheeting" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 E. 16th Street, New York.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLANKET CLOTH Wanted.—Beacon and Esmond, in any quantity. A 300 Times.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315 brown, taupe, burgundy; also F. H. duvet de laine and silvertone, all colors, navy, tricors Nos. 4718, 8057. Orchard 8245.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—American poplins, silvertones, cotton plushes, exfords; quantities. Merit. Greeley 1121.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Rose, Copen, and Pekin. Call Farragut 3073.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany. Farragut 4078.

BURELLA DELHI Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—¾ McKenny or Flegler, navy and brown. Farr. 2980.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy and new coats and suits in your materials, or can furnish ours. Call with samples all week, 11 West 32d, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new models in misses' and ladies' coats. 45 West 27th St., 5th floor.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy for spot cash Fall merchandise. N. Shapiro, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on late new Fall coats; every day 9 to 1. 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week at coats and suits; 12th floor, 37 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for new models. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—32-inch gingham, 36-inch black sateen, muslins, percales; samples requested. The Denver Maid Garment Co., Denver, Col.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Organdies, medium and better grades; spot cash. Call or submit samples. S. A. Francke & Co., 36 West 25th St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open for quantity of blue Hollands. Brody, 52 University Place.

COTTON FLANNEL Wanted.—For cash, light weight. Phone Mad. Sq. 5540.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for quantity 36 and 40-inch 3-thread crepe de chine. Berliner Costume Co., 114 West 27th. Farr. 9018.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard, Fall shades, any quantity, for cash. Telephone Greeley 2137.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard 611; will pay liberal price. Farragut 2616.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber placing orders on snappy, chic styles; submit samples 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 1,123 Broadway, Room 205.

DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed on high-class satin and georgette; exclusive styles. Call with samples, 4th floor, 31 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs satin, jerseys, and serge dresses. Spiro Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, waists Wanted.—Better grade, cash. National, 4343 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satins, serges, jerseys, any quantity, for spot cash. Farragut, 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber paying cash for jersey dresses. 5th floor, 39 West 32d.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—S. & H. taupe shade; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 3380.

GABARDINE (Acme) Wanted.—Navy and black; exchange for brown rookie or burgundy. Chelsea 7969.

GEORGETTES AND SATINS Wanted.—Call with samples. M. Welaman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

HUDSON BAY Wanted.—Blumenthal's. Madison Square 3564.

JERSEY Wanted.—14 and 16 ounce rookie. Telephone Williamsburg 39.

JERSEY Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st St.

JERSEYS Wanted in all colors. Phone or call. Redfern Costume Co.

MATELAMB Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quality. Chelsea 9938.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Jobbers buying lots, also placing orders for second line. Call 4th floor, rear elevators, 151 West 26th.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Acme 1971, and also all wool oxfords. Orchard 8245.

POM POM Wanted.—American 12075; also 13009 black; cash. Lifshitz Bros., 40 West 17 h St.

POM POM Wanted.—12075, in all colors, $2.75 net cash. Chelsea 5183.

POPLINS, Serges, Broadcloths, and Velours Wanted.—Cheap. Albert Levy, 113 West 31st.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for Whitman's poplin 774, in green. Tel. Chelsea 9938.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, for cash. New York Skirt, 12 West 22d. Gram 4284.

RABE CLOTH Wanted.—Beacon and Whitman, in large quantities. O 143 Times.

SATEENS Wanted.—20,000 yards, 64x104, $4.20, grey; spot delivery. M. B., 250 Times.

SATIN Wanted.—Open for large quantity of satin, black and white; spot cash. Jos. Adelson & Sons, 57 West 19th.

SATINS Wanted.—Buy all colors to $1.15 yard. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

SATIN Wanted.—Open for 35 pieces or less of taupe satin. Farragut 3080.

SERGES Wanted.—For spot cash; V. F. L., $1.35; M. F. L., at $1.50; M. F. X., $1.75; F. B. G. L., 9014, 54280, $1.85; 11433, $2.25; 7120, $1.95; state quantities and colors. Box A 273 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's suitings, cassimeres and mixtures, and cloakings for cash at a price. Call Mt. Freedom Woolen Mills, 56 West 22d St.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany 11433, navy, 100 pieces; spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 2-16 West 33d St.

SERGE Wanted.—Will pay $2.25 cash for quantity of 104 or 110 serge. The McOsten Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES Wanted.—9056, W. F. X., 54280, 11433, 0909, 94, 3. M. F. L., V. S. L., 09070. Madison Square 2945.

SERGES Wanted.—54280 or 7120; 50 pieces navy; also black meteor Eagle 684. Louis Bernstein, 19 West 24th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantity for 9056 and Whitman's 104, for cash. Vanderbilt 8732.

SERGES Wanted.—9, 99, 104, 235, 836, 1464, 809, 0686, 9302, 8020; pay cash. Madison Square 3768.

SERGES Wanted.—94, 104, 11433, 09070, 0609, for cash. Herman Woolen, Chelsea 6549.

SERGES Wanted.—94, 104, 11433, 09070, 0609, for cash. Herman Woolen, Chelsea 6549.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash 211, $1.90; 2372, $2.90; 696, $2.35. Gramercy 474, Mr. Levy.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for navy 54289. Call L. H. Hartstein & Co., 6 West 31st St.

SERGES Wanted.—Pay spot net cash; 11433, $2.35; 94, 104, 54280, 5485 River.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, S. B. G. L., 7301; spot cash. Stuyves nt 2076.

SERGE Wanted.—11433, navy, cash, 50 pieces. Alden Woolen Co., 180 Greene St.

SERGES Wanted.—Cash; U. S. 255, 838; An. 09070. Orchard 3018.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120. Mr. Shapiro, Madison Square 3564.

SICILIAN Wanted.—We are open for black and blue, 54-inch. L. Chauser, 19 W. 21st.

SILKS Wanted.—Silk and cotton poplin, Susquehanna; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy silks of all description. Madison Square 376.

SILKS, Satin Plaid Failles Wanted. M. Zonis, 119 West 24th St.

SILK POPLIN Wanted.—Fishman Bros., 12 West 17th St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions. Madison Square 377.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Can use all colors, will pay $2.75 net cash. Chelsea 5183.

TRICOLETTE wanted in gold and other light shades; will pay cash; remnants and ends. Room 501, 37 West 28th. Farragut 4752.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, Botany's 5889 or similar; quote best price. W 302 Times.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for quantity 20-ounce all wool, all colors, (American preferred;) state lowest price, quantity, and original mill numbers. Address, mail only, K. B., 133 East 17th.

VELOUR Wanted.—By a cloak house, 60-day terms, Clark & Dana, F. & H. or Botany beaver, reindeer, also Merz Bachman silvertone, all shades, state lowest prices. A 291 Times.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., all colors; also duvet de laines. Mad. Sq. 3825.

VELOURS Wanted.—All weights jobs and odd lots, for cash. Chelsea 9506.

VELOURS Wanted.—All weights, 0360, all colors, at $3.75 net cash. Chelsea 5183.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight taupe and green. Farragut 2417.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Julliards 660, Burgundy, navy, and taupe. Samuel Sternberg, Stuyvesant 3989.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Twill back, 22 inch navy. Madison Square 7296.

VOILES.—Novelty striped, wanted; cash paid. Ask for S. N. Beck, 40 West 20th St.

WOOLENS Wanted for cash.—09010; 7801, 7120; T. P. L. 767, 774, 554, 1300099; S. B. G. L. 1210; must be cheap. Farragut 5836.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Worsteds, suitings, and coatings, 3-4 and 6-4. 45 East 17th St., Room 506; cash.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted for dresses; cash paid for navy, mouse, khaki, brown. Cohen & Son, 20 West 32d.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, dress weight; will pay $3.50. Hyman W. Ginsburg, 25 West 31st.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors; will pay $3.75 net. Joseph Schoen & Co., 35 West 32th St.

YALAMA Wanted.—Plum only. Madison Square 3091.

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BEAVER PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal's Furmoss, 3 pieces, at $7.50 net. The Fried Biederman Company, 2,212 Superior Av., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

BEAVER.—Sidney Blumenthal's Furmoss and Salts beaver plush to close out at reasonable prices. Call Farragut 6204.

BEAVER.—Chase's, 27 inches wide, $3. Myer Gans, Sons & Co., 151 West 26th.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H. plum, lightweight velours, plum, taupe, pom pom 12075, all kinds of serges and poplins. 9406 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH—Botany, brown, taupe, burgundy and all shades, $3.35. Madison Square 1520.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, F. & H., Juilliard 110, all colors; low prices. Farragut 3148.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, all colors, below market price. Spring 5083.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia; all shades. Madison Square 7950.

CHEVIOTS.—McKenney's, Valentine's, Newhouse 6, Golden's 9000, Bachman's 49; cheap. Greeley 4376.

CHIFFON VELVET.—High shade, 42 silk back. Madison Square 7950.

CLOAKINGS—¾, good assortment, cheap. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

COATINGS.—¾ goods, Flagler's 24-5. Madison Square 2196.

COATS.—Bargains, special prices, botany 315, broadcloth and velours, $15.50; suits, $10.90; come today and be surprised; we save you $4 to $5 per garment. Ace Cloak Co., 138 7th Av., 2d floor.

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COATS.—200 snappy Fall coats at big reductions. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 26th St.

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DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta and beaded Georgette, to close out; large size in all materials. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

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DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. $3.60; Yalama, $3.40. Madison Square 1520.

GABARDINE.—Green, Garfield's, $2.25; Garfield's tricotine 4718. Myer Gans, Sons & Co., 151 West 26th St.

GEORGETTE.—Pacific 54-inch S. B. G. L., 8 navy, 5 black, 3 copen, 8 brown; will sell all at $1.05 net; also C. S. G., navy alone at 70c. Farragut 9076.

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KHAKI.—16-ounce worsted O. D. regulation cloth; immediate delivery. Spring 7350.

KITTEN EAR.—Julliard 2085. Madison Sq. 7950.

LACE BEADING.—Narrow, for sale below market price. Butterfly Undergarment Co., 104 West 27th. Farragut 9018.

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OILED SILK.—1,000 yards assorted colors, 36 inch, cheap. X 307 Times Annex.

OXFORDS, Serges, Velours, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

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PELUCIA.—All shades. Madison Square 6205.

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POPLINS.—American and Stevens poplins and velours; also Juilliards, Oxfords. Gramercy 2991.

POPLINS.—Whitman's 774, 767; also Gilbert's serge 9240. Chelsea 6018.

REPPS.—5,000 yards pink, white, blue, good heavy quality, 24c. net cash. W 308 Times.

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SEALIN.—Furriers, attention

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The National City Company will offer today $5,500,000 five-year, 7 per cent. general mortgage bonds of the Monongahela Valley Traction Company at 97 and interest, to yield slightly more than 7¼ per cent.

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Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Forecast:
N. C.—Showers Tues. and Wed.
S. C.—Cloudy Tues.; showers Wed.
Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.
Fla.—Showers Tues. and Wed.
Tenn. and Ky.—Showers and cooler Tues., fair Wed.
Ohio—Cooler Tues.; fair Wed.
Ind.—Fair and cooler Tues. and Wed.
Mich.—Showers and cooler Tues.; fair Wed.
La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Ark.—Showers Tues.; unsettled Wed.
Okla.—Cloudy Tues., unsettled Wed.
Tex.—Fair Tues.; cloudy Wed.

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NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON. Franklin St., 4 P. M.; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Franklin St. 6 P.M. for Newburgh. Tel. 4675 Franklin
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RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

NOTICE.
To the Creditors of The Batavia Rubber Company and The Simplex Rubber Company of America, Inc.
NOTICE is hereby given that by an order of Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated August 16, 1918, all creditors of or claimants against The Batavia Rubber Company and The Simplex Rubber Company of America, Inc., or either of them, are required to assert their claims on or before October 7, 1918, and on or before said date to present and file duly verified proofs of their claims with a statement of any preference or priorities claimed, to Maxwell H. Bochow, Receiver, at the office of his solicitors, Breed, Abbott & Morgan, 32 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that creditors or claimants who fail to file verified proofs of claims as hereinbefore directed, will not be permitted to assert any claim against the estate of The Batavia Rubber Company or The Simplex Rubber Company of America, Inc., in the hands of the Receiver, or share in any distribution thereof.
MAXWELL H. BOCHOW, Receiver.
BREED, ABBOTT & MORGAN, Solicitors of Receiver, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,145.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN P. HANIGAN, Bankrupt.

John P. Hanigan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on August 17, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on September 17, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26136.—In Bankruptcy. — VIVIAN RUSHMORE, Bankrupt.

Vivian Rushmore was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on August 14, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on September 17, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26144.—In Bankruptcy.—HENDRYX COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Hendryx Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on August 17, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on September 17, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24039

Notice is given that SADIE SMITH, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 7, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25327.

Notice is given that MAX SLOMOWITZ, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK — Bankruptcy.—No. 26084.

Notice is given that SAMUEL KROHNENGOLD, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 7, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25942.

Notice is given that SOFIE STERNBERG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25557.

Notice is given that N. DWIGHT WYMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of BENJAMIN SOLOMON and JOSEPH H. SUGARMAN, trading as B. SOLOMON & CO. Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 44 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desks, typewriters, chairs, tables, safe, etc. WILLIAM MICHAEL BYRNE, Receiver. EALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Chambers St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMKO & KOZMA, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 317 East 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woodworking material, benches, fixtures, etc. JACOB ANSBACHER, Trustee. JOSEPH DANNENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 3 Rector St., New York.

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Consisting of Large Studio, Bedroom, Bath, and Kitchenette.
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Strictly Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartments.
In Private House Block
CENTRAL LOCATION
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Large, Fully Equipped Kitchenette. Restaurant. Maid's Service Arranged.

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7 Large Light Rooms and Bath To Lease; All Improvements, $55 TO $58.

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200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
6 large, light rooms; elevators; Exceptional value; $72.50.
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Elevator apartment house, situated on a beautiful avenue, facing Central Park.
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Modern Elevator Apts.
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Corner 87th Street.
Handy to Express Station Lexington Ave. Subway at 86th St.
7 & 8 ROOMS.
Elevator Service.
Rental, $780 to $1,200.
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7 AND 8 Rooms
$1300-$1700 PER ANNUM.
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High-Class Elevator, All Improvements,
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Non-housekeeping, including Service.
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Near Park Ave.
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Two rooms and bath, extra large and light, select; elevator, maid and hall service.
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Desirable Apartments of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath.
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Maid service; ideal for bachelors or couples. Large rooms, fashionable neighborhood. Inquire on premises or of EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO., 507 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 4520.

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ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, 23 EAST 124TH ST.
OPPOSITE MT. MORRIS PARK.
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$100 PER MONTH
BUYS 5-STORY HOUSE
In one of the best locations on the west side, next to Riverside Drive. This house can be bought for less than what you would pay in rent. First payment, $2,500. House all refinished and in perfect condition. Selling price is ¾ of cost. A rare bargain. Can be seen by appointment.
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Stucco dwelling, 14 large rooms, 3 baths, electric light; ground 100x187; three blocks Mott Av. sub. station; transfer all lines; possession; rent $2,000. Permit from SNOWBER & SMITH, 200 6th Av. (49th St.)

INSPECT THESE HOUSES.
78 East 92d St.: rent $1,650.
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Electric lights; parquet floors; two baths; perfect condition. Caretaker, on premises.

PRIVATE residence, furnished or unfurnished, most accessible, every convenience for private or professional party; appointment. Phone Col. 5805. 250 West 73d.

WEST END AV., 672.—Five-story American basement dwelling, 12 rooms and 3 baths; all improvements. Caretaker, on premises. Rent $2,000.

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56 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.
To let, very attractive 9-room house. Address, for full particulars, John R. Hill, 8-10 Bridge St., New York.

444 SIXTH STREET, BROOKLYN.
To let, attractive 9-room house, in fine condition. Apply to A. J. Shannon Co., 252 7th Av., Brooklyn.

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TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear; terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

A charming little home, almost new, of 6 rooms, tiled baths, on a ½-acre plot; fine old shade trees, shrubs, and flowers; has huge veranda and living room 20x20, with big open fireplace; hardwood trim; electric light, steam heat, parquet finished floors; everything new and modern; easy commutation to New York; unusual opportunities for outdoor sports; golf clubs, 2 beautiful lakes nearby; $1,800 on easy terms and $4,000 mortgage buys the property; in fine private neighborhood; immediate occupancy. Personal, B 534 Times Downtown.

AN IDEAL HOME—On large plot of 7,500 square feet; house, six rooms, bath, large veranda; hardwood floors; open fireplace, tiled bath, fine old shade trees; sewer, gas, electricity; four minutes from railroad station; 40 trains daily; highly restricted; refined surroundings; most attractive suburb in the State. Price $5,500. Call, write or phone. Owner, M. D. AYERS, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

RENT, THEN BUY—6 rooms and bath, fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, plenty trees; on the hills of River Edge, N. J., half hour out. Paul Delmont, 50 Church St., N. Y. C., Room 178.

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Lowest prices. Small monthly payments. No interest charges. Written guarantee. Old registers repaired, rebuilt, bought, sold, and exchanged.
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Ediphones.—Edison dictating machines. We have a few rebuilt and second hand Edison machines that we will sell at reasonable prices. Call or phone. Edwin C. Barnes & Bro., 114 Liberty St. Rector 3598.

Dictating machines, perfect working order, guaranteed same as new; excellent buy for firm requiring good equipment at low price. Barnes, 114 Liberty St.

Dictaphone, practically new, for sale at a bargain. Telephone Mr. Wagner, Rector 7326.

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Office cage, 38x64. Address Owner, B 480 Times Annex.

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FOR SALE,
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS,
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
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MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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NOW VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $6.00.
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EMPTY OIL BARRELS.
We will pay $3, f. o. b. New York City, for On I Light lubricating oil barrels, contents taken from the bung or tap hole, 48 gallons and over; references: Eighth National Bank or Union National Bank, or any national bank in Philadelphia. Address all inquiries to William E. Cooper, Snyder Av. and Dilworth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Will buy fixtures for ready-to-wear department, consisting of standard wardrobe cases, rack fixtures, carpet, &c., for cash. The Klein & Heffelman Co., Canton, Ohio.

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FLUTE—ORIGINAL BOEHM—of sterling silver with wooden mouthpiece; open "G" sharp; rare opportunity to secure great bargain for "CASH." Address A. P. R., 634 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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MANHATTAN—East Side.

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Corner 84th St.
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
$4,100 to $4,800
On premises or
BING & BING,
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S. W. Cor. of Fox and 163rd Sts.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
4 TO 7 ROOMS
WARREN & SKILLIN,
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Southeast Corner 88th St.
3 & 9 Rooms, cor., $1,250 & $1,650
Maid's Lavatory.

The St. Regis

880 E. 163D ST., NEAR PROSPECT AV.
NEAR PROSPECT AV. SUBWAY STATION.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4-6-7 Rooms, $40-$60-$70.

55 EAST 76TH ST.,

NEAR PARK AVE.
High-class apartment; excellent elevator, hall, and telephone service.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,300

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You can get apartments in the beautiful Pelhams, close to station and 30 minutes from Grand Central, amidst big lawns, fine old trees, with private porch, excellent restaurant, boating and golf at $540 TO $1200. TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS WITH BATHS. Most excellent neighborhood. References required.
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HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Seven-room house, all improvements, at Hastings-on-Hudson; $500 down, balance like rent; price $4,300, near station, school, trolley to subway 5c. Ross, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

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Long Island.

Kensington, at Great Neck, Long Island.—My home for sale at a bargain; no brokerage; only genuine buyer need apply. Bargain, H. B., 84 Times.

Houses Wanted.

Furnished house or apartment, either large or small, wanted by Sept. 15; responsible people would consider caring for property as part payment; references. Phone Plaza 9537. R 16b Times.

One-family house wanted; gas, electricity; reasonable; near railroad; refined locality. Write H. Hubitter, 809 Trinity Av., Bronx, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Two 20-family houses, East 61st St., near bridge; reasonable offer accepted. William J. Marek, 1,744 1st Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
527 5th Av. New York.

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Built in 1726, restored, it has 9 rooms, 2 baths, big fireplaces with cranes and bake ovens, trees, brook, 4 acres, electricity, and its charm is compelling; $9,000 will buy it. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

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Over 120 acres, 10-room house and outbuildings; fine level land, fertile; farm implements, furniture, crops; sell at bargain or might exchange; brokers paid. Spencer, 154 Nassau St., New York.

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Have you Chicago property to trade for my Eastern property? Send description. E. Grover, 1922 Calumet Av., Chicago.

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Wish to buy small farm, Westchester or New Jersey, giving in payment private dwelling in Tiffany St., Bronx; near subway station; value $6,000; subject $4,400 mortgage. Cornelius Kolff, 52 Broadway.

Factory Wanted—8,000-10,000 feet, one-two-story building, outside New York. Well Hair Bristles, 27 Bleecker St.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

73-acre farm, on Lincoln Highway, 6 miles north of Princeton, N. J.; high state of cultivation, fair buildings, running water in house and barn; full equipment of machinery and stock; terms reasonable. X 224 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

218 LENOX AVENUE,
Southeast Corner of 121st Street,
Occupied by Young Women's Christian Assn.
Five-story, 21 feet, corner building,
4,500 feet floor space, suitable for high-class business, technical or business school, private hospital. PIZA, 52 Broadway.

To Lease—For term of years, corner mill constructed 5 story and basement factory; clean; good light; up-to-date in every respect; sprinkler, heat, light, and power; 65,000 square feet; yard space if desired. Walter P. Scott, 866 Bedford Av. Tel. Wmsburg 3700.

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Fifth floor 630 5th Av., 28.8x121 feet; beautifully and completely furnished; immediate possession on reasonable terms; also a studio floor on top of building, same size. Apply through own broker, or by telephone to 7510 Hanover.

OFFICES, 3 rooms, single or en suite, fronting on Fifth Av. and 34th St., twelve large windows; location, appointments and service highest standard; rent very low. Nichols, Room 209, 347 Fifth Av.

Excellent location; studios, suitable for interior decorator or architect, writers; also adaptable for high-class millinery or gown shop; living facilities. Apply Pries, 123 West 40th St.

139 East 23d St.—Very light, space 28x60, high ceiling, skylight; suitable manufacturer, sculptor, printer or studio; rent $50. Easeff Realty, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 2315.

Private 3½-story stable, 25x100, 141st St., near 8th Av.; suitable for manufacturing, storage, garage; $2,500 yearly. Particulars, Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

Furnished private office, $22.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50; telephone attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

133 WEST 72D ST.
Modern building, suitable for Physicians and dentists.
Single and double suites.

For Rent.—Offices with three windows, 27th floor Woolworth Bldg.; privileges outer office; reasonable rates; occupants in service; references exchanged. Apply Rooms 2760-62.

Garage.—Yorkville; capacity 90 cars; rent only $500 per month; long lease for sale cheap; lessee in draft. Sheeran, 1,248 Lexington Av., (84th St.)

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Fisher & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

Small office to sublet, containing partitions, desks, chairs, tables, phone, &c., or will let without furniture. Suite 605, 299 Broadway. Call afternoons.

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58th St., 131 West.—Store, high class, in convenient section; suitable any business. H. B. Riecke, 1,737 Broadway.

Broadway, 487.—Desirable offices, $30 per month up. P. J. Gulfoil Co., 160 Broadway; telephone Cortlandt 7475.

85th, 9 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor's office or any other business. Telephone Lenox 8272.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

Store sublease, East 46th, near 5th. ROYAL SCOTT GULDEN, 542 5th Av.

FURNISHED offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

DESKROOM, with new desk; services if desired. Room 1706, 299 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, first or second story loft, 5-10,000 square feet, between 14th and 42d Sts., west of 7th Av., light manufacturing, for term of years. Address full particulars, "S. B.," 23, 1,364 Broadway.

Factory for light metal work; location immaterial; about 8,000 to 10,000 sq. ft.; give full particulars. Address C. Z., S 39 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH, 116 WEST. (Washington Square District, Home Colony Assn.)—Bachelor apartments; home environment; club service optional; private balconies.

32D, 9 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, furnished, service, until May. Steigelman.

45TH, 341 TO 347 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness and furnishings unequaled; one, two, three rooms, tiled bath with shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references essential; $50 to $95 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

46TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large living room, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath. Inquire Levinson.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath, $75, $90, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

50S, (Near 5th.) — Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; year's lease, $225 month. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

52D ST., 43 WEST.
1, 2 rooms, bathroom, kitchenette; exclusive.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly-monthly rates.

68TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.) —$50 up

Want Advertisements
for the Sunday Edition of
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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

72D, 110 WEST.—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; ELECTRICITY, BATH, LAVATORY ADJOINING; also SINGLE, $4.

72TH, 3 WEST.—Beautiful small, large rooms with baths; private residence; exceptional location.

72D, 55 WEST.—Newly furnished spacious rooms, private bath, electricity, kitchenette, $12 up.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, running water; gentleman. Apartment 54.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, laboratory, private bath, electricity; select residence; $14.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Parlor floor; all conveniences; beautiful, large room, running water.

76TH, 155 WEST.—Parlors with private bath; large room, private bath; one flight.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also parlor bedroom; running water.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, bright rooms; kitchenette privileges; electricity; reasonable.

76TH, 344 (West End Av.)—Select house, one or two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; electricity; Winter arrangement solicited.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front suite, with private bath, electricity, &c.; also very desirable medium rooms; references.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Artistic home; large room; private bath; also medium, adjoining bath.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small rooms, in refined home; every convenience.

76TH 251 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; private baths; continuous hot water.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; small room; reasonable.

146 WEST 76TH ST.
Room, bath, kitchenette; Winter's coal in.

77TH, 128 WEST. -- Attractively furnished large rooms, with, without private bath. Schuyler 7297.

78TH ST., 110 WEST.—Private home; beautiful light, large room for high-class people; references essential; breakfast if desired.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, $8; hall rooms, $3; conveniences; shower baths.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, $4 to $10; refined surroundings

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, with, without private baths; one, twin beds; electricity.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; also one single; newly decorated; all modern conveniences; quiet, exclusive house; reference.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Rooms and suites, furnished or unfurnished, for business or professional people; exclusive house and neighborhood.

82D, 250 WEST. — Attractive eight rooms; modern apartment; artistically furnished; piano. White.

83D, 15 WEST.—Large, small rooms, or suites; private baths, with shower.

84TH ST., 208 WEST, (Near West End Av.) —Attractive outside room; electricity; lavatories; elevator. Haskins.

84TH, 68 WEST.—Elevator outside; no court; electricity; lavatories; women only. Osborn.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms with private bath; electricity; telephone.

85TH, 133 WEST.—Owner will let newly furnished, attractive rooms; every convenience; references.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Single room; just renovated; one flight up. Collins.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large front room, also back parlor; all conveniences; telephone.

85TH, 129 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, also other rooms; private house.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Finely furnished second floor front; private bath; high class; well let unfurnished.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large front room, bath, parlor; priv te bath; near Drive.

88TH, 316 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive single room; table a specialty.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Droccam Hall; exclusive bachelor dwelling rooms; $5-$15; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, piano; also room twin beds, adjoining bath.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Furnished room, running water, electricity, telephone. Jacoby.

93D, 253 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, adjoining bath, also small room, desirable house, references. Telephone Riverside 10062.

93D, 257 WEST.—Newly decorated private house; well appointed rooms; private baths.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; electricity; quiet surroundings; owner; references.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Large room, private bath, modern conveniences.

95TH, (230 Riverside Drive.)—Large, bright, attractively furnished room, overlooking Hudson; $9. Telephone 9480 Riverside, Apartment 31. Parr.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive well furnished single room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $4.

97TH, 135 WEST.—Suites, rooms, with, without bath; electricity; telephone; moderate.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; modern house. 3494 Riverside. Apartment 43.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large, clean, nicely furnished rooms. Phone Riverside 3249.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Two rooms, single or en suite; luxuriously furnished; gentleman. Bache.

102D, 216 WEST.—Large, light room; steam heat; private family; dentist.

104TH, 804 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high class furnished apartment near Riverside Drive; rent $75. Apply premises, or 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suits, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

108TH, 254 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large comfortable rooms, $6-$8; gentlemen. Rogers.

110TH, BROADWAY.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

110TH, 509 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Attractive, large, furnished, all conveniences.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; large; $7; quiet; New Englanders; telephone, Merriam.

112TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large light room, running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, 612 WEST.—South room, 8th floor; family two ladies; refined business woman.

116TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; running water, elevator; reasonable. Apt. 41.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, between Morningside and Riverside Drive; kitchen privileges; double, $10, $8, $7; table $5.50 up. Mr. Pfinch.

122D, 416 WEST.—Suite with kitchen, park view; also single, double. Cushman.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, quiet room; southern exposure; gentleman; $5.50; American family; owner.

137TH, 616 WEST. — Large, well-furnished room; private lavatory; elevator; no other roomers. Apartment 15.

A very desirable room; attractive apartment, near Riverside Drive and subway. Telephone evenings, Morningside 3825.

BROADWAY, 3,569, (140th.)—Newly furnished room; artistic home; elevator; shower bath and no other roomers; reference. 8090 Audubon.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (110th.)—Home for lady in fine apartment, private; moderate. Apt 74.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (Corner 97th St.)—Attractive, sunny room, nicely furnished; references; apply Monday and evenings. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (79th.)—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, in refined modern house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Attractive, well-furnished room, large private bath adjoining; refined, well-kept private home. Apt. 35.

TWO ROOMS with five windows, facing south in beautiful six-room apartment, and three baths, on ninth floor; three elevators running night and day; new building, uptown, near elevated road; refined home. Phone Audubon 1294.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 141, (Greenwich Village.)—Exceptional rooms, single and en suite; all modern conveniences; accessible to elevated, surface, and new subway. Phone Spring 8007.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., (73d St.)—Large room, 3 windows; also parlor floor, facing Schwab's mansion and view of Hudson; also small room. Phone Columbus 4156.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Superior bachelor accommodations, with or without bath; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 874, (103d Subway.)—Attractive rooms; suitable bachelors; desirable location.

WEST END AV., 237, (71st.)—Elegant suite, newly furnished house; references.

36-38-70 WEST 86TH ST., separately or together. Cort. 1010.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath; near Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wishes furnished room with private bath; state price, location of room, &c. Address Permanent, S 104 Times.

Sleeping porch within forty-five minutes of Times Square; state price. S 93 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Elegant large and small rooms; excellent table; Jewish family.

86TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 103 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

47TH ST., 42 WEST.—Rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

16 WEST 46TH ST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Double, single rooms; electricity; also attractive two-room suite.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; reasonable rates; refined surroundings; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms with board; references.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; excellent table; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, private bath; electricity; also suite, comprising living room, bedroom, bath; furnished or unfurnished.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, excellent table, fine service.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside,)—American home; transients accommodated, day or week; board optional.

72D, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; very superior board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; very superior board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with bath, small room; excellent table; guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Room; private bath; switchboard; dining room opens Sept. 9.

76TH, 129 WEST. Attractive, homelike rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good home for business people; table guests.

77TH, 12 WEST.—Unexcelled location; house near Central Park; opposite museum; excellent table; satisfactory attendance given and required. Phone Schuyler 9051.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, twin beds; table guests; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wade, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet

79TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room, private bath; electricity; French cuisine.

79TH, 121 WEST. — OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE; DESIRABLE ROOMS.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, private bath; board; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; Booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—Distinctly attractive, large, sunny room; conveniences; delicious home table.

82D, 68 WEST.—Two large rooms, small room, private bath; other rooms.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, excellent board, electricity, hot water, table guests.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, parlor, dining room; private house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms, private baths; other rooms; references; table board.

95TH 65 WEST, (The Rozelle.)—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; table board.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End Av.-Riverside.) —Two exceptionally large front rooms, private baths; southern exposure; private Christian family; references.

108TH, 329 WEST, NEAR RIVERSIDE.
The most beautiful house in New York; cuisine and service unexcelled; rooms single and en suite, with or without private bath; refined Hebrew surroundings; only high-class permanent patronage solicited.

122D, 150 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; "L," subway; telephone; references.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, superior board; high-class house; references.

152D, 502 WEST.—Very desirable accommodations; suitable 1 or 2; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. — Well-appointed home; rooms with board, $12 up. Payne.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals, bath, $30; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

JEWISH GENTLEMAN, with daughter, age 12, desires 2 rooms and board with refined family, west side preferably, with a daughter of similar age as companion; references exchanged. Write C. W., 263 West 125th.

LADY, Hebrew, desires board in refined boarding house, west side, not more than two flights; state rates and particulars; permanent if suited. R. B., 235 South 6th St. Newark, N. J.

Refined home by responsible young couple, between Washington Square and 59th St. Reply A 198 Times.

THREE SINGLE ROOMS and board, three Christian adults; state terms. S 105 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

Boys find excellent board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies, in country parsonage; best schools. S 17 Times.

Westchester County.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and cottages, 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers; convenient location; refined clientele; moderate prices. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.—Reservations Fall, Winter; four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. Phone 2625.

Country Board Wanted.

Refined business girl desires home and board in the suburbs, convenient to New York, with high-class private family; no other roomers. R 212 Times.

Board.—Two ladies, Gentile; farm or private; commuting. Particulars B 55 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or clerk, knowledge of stenography. S 586 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Controlling account; 2 years' thorough experience; typist, bill clerk; neat, accurate, competent; excellent references. S 622 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Christian, college graduate, thorough business experience; salary $31; Al credentials. W 490 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, wishes position in a busy office; highest references. G., 1,310 Boston Road.

BOOKKEEPER and stenography; five years' experience in manufacturing and export; salary $25; good references. O 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced, wishes steady position, advancement. Miss Muller, Madison Square 3074.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience in modern systems, desires position charge of complete set; $30. K. Y., Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—By A1 Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machine operator; salary $125. S 101 Times.

CLERK, also telephone operator; six years' experience, desires permanent position; salary $16. Cannon, 443 East 134th St.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER, good cook, take full charge, $60 month; references. N 570 Times Harlem.

DRESSMAKER, fashionable, late with leading establishment, wishes few engagements by day. Dressmaker, 212 West 84th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER,
NOW EMPLOYED BY LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN, FEELS CONFIDENT THAT HER SERVICES WILL BE OF VALUE TO THOSE REQUIRING SPEED, PRECISION, AND STEADINESS IN THEIR CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT; ELIGIBLE FOR SECRETARIAL CAPACITY. R 203 TIMES.

GRADUATE Bryn Mawr desires translation work from French into English. P. O. Box 527.

MASSEUSE (licensed) desires patient; references. Brook, 211 West 88th. Tel. 3329 Riverside.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER - CORRESpondent, familiar with details of office routine, advertising experience, desires executive and responsible position with "real" opportunity, preferably in advertising line; $27. R 152 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires connection requiring executive ability, good education and keenness in grasping matters; $25. O 144 Times.

SECRETARY.—Have you opening for wide-awake, capable, experienced stenographer? $22. S 623 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—15 years' experience, with railroad executive, desires to make change; excellent references; $30.

SECRETARY.—Nurse; 5 years' experience G. N. surgeon's office; assist patients; clerical work. J. B., 797 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial; high-grade miscellaneous experiences; newspaper, literary, technical dictation; initiative; handle correspondence; Washington position considered; $30. Steno, Apt. 57, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, 3 of law, desires private secretarial position; references; interview between 1 and 2 or after 4 P. M.; state when to call; $25. K 757 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Dictaphone Operator, 3 years' experience, rapid, accurate, competent, conscientious; best references; salary, $18. B 488 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — College graduate, Christian; thorough business experience; salary $28; unquestionable credentials. W 481 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, conscientious, obliging, 4 years' practical experience, wishes to locate with progressive firm; now employed. S 539 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very competent and accurate worker; three years' experience; $18. S 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; experienced, capable; salary $20; downtown preferred. S 536 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; highest credentials; American; $15. S 570 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class, desires extra work evenings. Call Bryant 5187.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert and experienced; salary $21. S 82 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady; central office and experience at office work, desires position with advancement; salary $12. Box 884, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, expert bill clerk, and assistant; Christian; five years' experience, desires position. R 202 Times.

VISITING MAID desires position part time; references. W 504 Times.

YOUNG LADY, with executive ability, refined, educated, desires responsible position. K 671 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wishes position, switchboard operator; has four years' experience; salary $15. E. Nachay, 126 Lincoln Av., Bklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN teacher desires position after school hours. K 672 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored; chambermaids, laundresses; references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3120.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency; first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, 89th. Riverside 9463.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, American, 29, exempt, live, thorough business man, years' experience accounting, credit, correspondence, office management, will consider change for opportunity. L 432 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, university graduate, business school teacher, public accounting experience; immediately available; thirty hours weekly; moderate. S 634 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 25 years' experience with large South American export firm, desires to change and to connect with high-class firm; salary must be attractive. Address Ledger, S 99 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE EXECUTIVE, thoroughly experienced; draft Class IV., desires essential occupation; $35. A J., 250 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—POSITION DESIRED, RESPONSIBLE CAPACITY, ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT LARGE ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY. S 96 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, opening, closing, auditing books; financial and statistical statements. O 146 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Will take care of books for firm not employing bookkeepers; terms reasonable. S 58 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, office manager, systematizer; now connected with large concern. W 485 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Monthly audits; special offers firms not employing bookkeepers. B 488 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander. Beekman 998.

ADVERTISING.—Experienced and capable proofreader, draft exempt, with appreciable knowledge of type faces and sizes, desires opportunity with advertising agency, publishing house, or newspaper to supervise proof and write and revise miscellaneous advertising copy; NOT an accomplished advertising man, but an aggressive worker, with aim. W 278 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Careful, analytical, economical, conservative; long experience in advertising agencies and manufacturing concerns; salesmaking plans and copy; attention-getting layouts and typography; house organs, dealer helps. B 132 Times.

AMERICAN, over draft, not afraid of hard work, in handling labor and cost problems; willing to locate out of town. "Broadminded," A 208 Times.

AMERICAN, draft exempt, possessing public accounting, selling experience, desires position. S 592 Times Downtown.

ARTIST, apprentice, 17, wishes position; has taken up commercial drawing. R 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, draft exempt, 12 years' experience costs, accounting; competent take full charge; references. S 513 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, desires night work at anything three or four hours evenings; Sunday if necessary. S 627 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; draft exempt; three years' experience; thoroughly understands double entry, voucher system, control accounts, &c. R 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Permanently exempt; reliable, steady, ledger work, clerical, anything. W 486 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—20; A-1 references; four years' experience; moderate salary start. 424 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPPER-ACCOUNTANT, 22; out of draft; $25. Margulies, 229 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent to take full charge; salary $30. S 571 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or clerk, 18, high school graduate; draft exempt. K 739 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, mechanic, 8 years' experience foreign and American cars, wishes good, permanent, private position; first-class references. Chauffeur, 47 Prospect Place, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, desires private position; experienced on Cadillac and Packard; references. Smith, 317 East 71st. Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 31, draft exempt, desires position; private service in city; 8 years' experience; references. H. A. E., 157 East 84th St. Phone 8476 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR, young American, one year's experience, good appearance, excellent references, seeks position; city, country; salary $20. S 98 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman discontinuing automobiles, recommends exceptional, temperate chauffeur; thoroughly experienced. B 487 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 10 years' experience; careful driver; private. Lange, 432 West 38th.

CHAUFFEUR, 26; married; seven years' experience; good mechanic; references. Chudner, Audubon 4453.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 31, single; several years' experience; references; draft exempt. O 80 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ex-soldier; careful driver; no objection to hours; private or commercial. Charles Wedell, 153 East 86th.

CIGAR FACTORY MANAGER, (country,) able executive, desires position with growing concern; handled all-American and foreign help; draft exempt; A-1 reference; keep revenue; do all clerical work. O 131 Times.

CLERICAL.—Energetic man, (23,) draft exempt, capable of assuming responsibility, offers his services in any capacity; good bookkeeper, all-round clerk; exceptional references. John Signaigo, 199 Prince St.

COLLEGE MAN, accountant-executive, now with corporation, desires to connect with growing, progressive concern, where ability and conscientious efforts are recognized; excellent references; prospects rather than salary principal consideration. Address S 625 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical and factory layouts; can take charge of office; available in one week. S 561 Times Downtown.

ENERGETIC young man, 22, employed, draft exempt, desires new position; experienced office man and correspondent. S 90 Times.

ENGINEERING.—Cooper Union engineering student wishes position with mechanical engineering firm. W 311 Times.

EXECUTIVE,
graduate civil engineer, 35 years of age, married, having thorough legal and general education, broad experience in business, management, municipal engineering, and in miscellaneous investigations and reports, has reached the limit in opportunity in present position and seeks a change; present earnings, $3,500; would make moderate sacrifice in salary if necessary in consideration of opportunity for further development. S 610 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE
of wide experience, covering 28 years, desires connection with substantial concern; $3,000; "American," S 632 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 34 years old, married, with 3 children, university graduate, desires local employment; experienced in accounting, finance, office management; excellent references. K 740 Times Downtown.

EXPORT CLERK.—Capable man wants position; steady or side line; familiar with licenses, consular invoices, &c.; competent translations from and into Spanish. G. L., care Wm. King, 434 Concord Av., Bronx.

EXPORT MAN, many years' experience, desires position as manager export department of manufacturing or mercantile firm; best references; past draft age. L 496 Times Downtown.

GARDENER wants charge of private place; please state location and details of position. Gardener, Box 863, Port Chester, N. Y.

INVOICE CLERK.—American, 25, draft exempt; capable, efficient; six years' experience in detail office work; references. S 100 Times.

MAN of executive ability, age 33, medical discharge from navy; best references, American and foreign, wishes responsible position at once with advancement, where diplomacy and tact are essential. X 309 Times Annex.

MECHANIC, machinist, millwright, and steamfitter; middle age. S 95 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER with experience; competent to take full charge; familiar with modern methods; exceptional references. N 568 Times Harlem.

PAYROLL MAN, chief timekeeper in construction line, expert cost analyzer, years of practical experience, unquestionable credentials. R 58 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, long experience essential industries; 40, married, family; $3,000. W 229 Times.

PRODUCTION MANAGER ASSISTANT.—(32;) twelve years' manufacturing and business experience; specializing handling technical matters; dependable, resourceful; demonstrated executive ability. M. D., 1,851 Park Place, Brooklyn.

SALES MANAGER.— Young man, with proven record as salesman and sales manager, desires to change his position; at present traveling; will consider only a proposition which offers proper remuneration and opportunity; no "get-rich-quick" scheme desired. A 302 Times.

SALESMAN.—City salesman, (20 years,) changing, owing to war, desires to represent city or out-of-town concern, making dependable product for best trade; best references. Draft exempt. W 270 Times.

SALESMAN, covering territory Omaha West, open for linen and cotton piece goods line; large following; commission. O 96 Times.

SALESMAN.—24, exempt, 4 years road, city, desires connection with reputable concern. W 307 Times.

SECRETARY, correspondent, office manager, stenographic ability, 34 years old, married, now employed as secretary to Vice President of large corporation; 20 years' business experience; $2,400 a year minimum. D. M. D., Times, 257 Fifth St., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Executive ability; nine years' experience; A1 reference; exempt. S 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—14 years' experience, rapid and reliable, desires permanent position, offering future prospects; references guaranteed; age 33; draft exempt; salary $20 weekly. N 569 Times Harlem.

TENOGRAPHER. — Secretarial experience, knowledge bookkeeping; 5 years' experience; draft exempt; excellent references; $30. R 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, beginner, desires position where advancement can be had. D. Shipman, 503 West 178th St.

SUPERINTENDENT, foreman, architect of building construction, having been contractor and superintendent on large country estates for last nine years, wishes essential work. S 102 Times.

WILL YOU
INTERVIEW AN AMERICAN, MARRIED, OVER DRAFT AGE, THOROUGHLY VERSED IN SUPERVISION, CAPABLE OF MANAGING LARGE FORCE INDEPENDENTLY? PRESENT POSITION 14 YEARS; DESIRES CONNECTION WITH HOUSE OFFERING WIDER SCOPE; WILL CONSIDER SALES OPENING, COMMISSION BASIS FINANCING SELF UNTIL ABILITY PROVEN. BOX 21, 326 9TH ST., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN, 23, exempt, college training, prepossessing personality, executive ability, desires to assist and relieve busy executive; successful business experience, where tact, initiative, and resourcefulness were essentials; objective—future, not initial compensation. S 626 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Aggressive; 29; married; correspondent; details; strong initiative; successful representative; fourteen years commercial experience. L 417 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, Christian, clerical-selling experience, desires position where advancement is assured. C. F. S., 1,156 Stebbins Av.

YOUNG MAN, 25, ex-collegian, just honorably discharged from service, draft exempt, desires connection with reliable concern. S 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Hollander, 32, draft exempt, wants opening of any kind; intelligent, fluent English; typewriting; references. W 309 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires clerical position; opportunity for advancement; experienced. S 585 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, new draft, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, clerical; anything. S 631 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position in office; not in draft. K 737 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BE A SOLDIER
(OF INDUSTRY.)
HELP YOUR COUNTRY
AND HELP YOURSELF.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO. NEEDS YOU FOR GOVERNMENT WORK. IF YOU CAN FILL ANY OF THESE POSITIONS CALL
AT ONCE.

CLERKS:
We can use clerks, with or without experience. Splendid opportunity for advancement. Good pay.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS:
Good opportunities for experienced operators. Must be accurate and good spellers. Advancement.

MESSENGERS:
We need girls to do messenger work in offices. Must be 16 years old. Good pay. Advancement.

STENOGRAPHERS:
High school girls preferred, with experience. Salaries according to ability. Advancement. WRITE, stating age, experience, and salary desired.

TYPISTS:
Those with experience preferred. Must be accurate and good spellers. Advancement.

ASSEMBLERS:
We need girls and young women to work in factory. No experience necessary. Steady work. Good pay.

GLASS APPRENTICES:
No experience necessary. We teach you. Good pay while learning. Advancement when experienced.

SELECTORS:
Must be strong. Steady work. Good pay while learning. Advancement when experienced.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted in large wholesale house to assist on books and general clerical work; state salary and experience. L 428 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE accessories, young woman for stock clerk; must be good penman and typist; give references, as for salary wanted. B. C., 114 Times.

BILL CLERK wanted by Christian firm; must be experienced at figures; good opportunity for advaancement; congenial surroundings; state salary. D. A. L., Box 7, New York City.

BEST & CO.,
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.,
REQUIRE
AN ADVERTISING "COPY" WOMAN
to write fashions. If you haven't had previous department store or specialty shop experience don't apply.
Applications in strict confidence.

Address by mail or in person, P. Le B.

BINDERY GIRLS.—Drop roll feeder and filler-in on gathering machine. Apply 9th floor, Hill Building, 475 10th Av., corner 36th St.

BOOKKEEPERS, two, in general office of iron and coal business in Pennsylvania, located in pleasant town, where rents and living expenses are most moderate compared to city; need good, competent clerks who can handle double entry ledger; prefer those with experience in costkeeping work and records; also able to operate typewriter; no beginners; the positions are steady ones, with good pay and splendid chance for advancement for capable clerks. Address reply to D. S. Thropp, Everett, Penn., and give full details of past experience, age, salary expected, and address.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS.
A large insurance company requires the services of clerks in its various divisions; graduates of high school only considered; state name of high school; filing clerks and sundry positions; $12 to $15 per week, according to assignment; bookkeepers, double entry; posting clerks with experience; $16 per week; prompt advancement if satisfactory B 467 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry and trial balances; one with knowledge of stenography preferred; in reply outline experience, salary desired, nationality, &c. Parodi Cigar Co., Inc., 26-38 Cornelison Av., (near Grand St.,) 12 min. trolley car ride from Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer in office of manufacturing concern, middle-aged woman preferred; quick and accurate at figures, capable taking entire charge bookkeeping system; state age, salary, and experience. 4,658 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typist by furniture storage warehouse; good salary; permanent position; advancement; give full particulars as to age and experience. Address N 566 Times Hi.rlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Silk importers, thoroughly experienced, capable, taking complete charge; trial balance; references. Wm. E. Wiener, Inc., 5 West 37th St. Apply Tuesday morning.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady to do bookkeeping and clerical work, large office; knowledge of typewriting preferred, but noe essential; state salary expected, &c.; replies confidential. A 305 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Good penmanship; knowledge of typewriting; must be good at figures; wholesale millinery. Schwalbe, 31 West 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, wanted; one having experience in stenography and office routine of manufacturing silk house preferred. Gerseta Corporation, 481 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; stenographer-typewriter; take charge office, Stacy, 901 Broadway.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT.

Young woman with business experience for responsible position with future in large Brooklyn factory; write giving qualifications and salary expected. Box 200, care of 702 World Building, N. Y. C.

CHAMBERMAID.—Experienced; references; sleep out. Women's Club, 133 East 40th St.

CLERICAL WORK—DOWNTOWN.
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY WANTS
REFINED, AMBITIOUS GIRLS
FOR GENERAL CLERKS, ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS AND
JUNIOR BOOKKEEPERS. HOURS
9 TO 5; 1 O'CLOCK SATURDAYS;
STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS S
553 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.

WE ARE IN NEED OF A NUMBER OF GIRLS AND WOMEN WHO CAN QUALIFY FOR CLERICAL POSITIONS; PAY TO START BASED ON PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERKS.—Several girls wanted in payroll and voucher department of large establishment; lunch and rest rooms; hours 9 to 5, 12 o'clock Saturdays; permanent work; salary, $12; rapid advancement to those who qualify; state age, experience and education. S 443 Times Downtown.

CLERK, Stenographer. — Two young ladies wanted at once by local corporation, one as clerk and one as stenographer. State experience, salary desired, and full particulars to "Pleasant." X 268 Times Annex.

CLERK, to handle correspondence; one familiar with adjustment of prices preferred; give all information regarding your education, experience, &c., and salary desired. O 182 Times.

CLERK, 16 TO 20, IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE. B 533 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK (bill and charge) for truckman's office; state salary. S 628 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.

Four very desirable vacancies for experienced comptometer operators; good pay and opportunities for advancement.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted immediately; permanent position, with advancement; good salary and luncheon. Call, write, or phone Dry Interview 61000 Prospect, 802 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young lady; must be a good penman and nice appearance; steady position; write particulars in detail regarding experience and salary desired. Mme. Rose Lilli, 15 West 45th St.

DESIGNER
on fine silk underwear; good opportunity. R. S., 258 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted for all-year position in Far Rockaway; $45; good home; references required. Apply Hotel Bonta, Broadway and 94th St., 11-4.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, with good references and experience, wanted; family of two. Telephone Audubon 7100, or call 780 Riverside Drive, Walter Stein.

GIRLS—WANTED—WOMEN.
Large mail order house, men's, women's and children's wearing apparel, requires girls and women for packing, shipping, and order picking departments; excellent working conditions, good salary; previous experience unnecessary. Apply personally Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS, 16-20, for office and clerical work in large mail order house; public, parochial, or high school graduates preferred; excellent working conditions, steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Apply personally B

Advertisements and subscriptions for The Times and other publications of The New York Times Company received at The Times Harlem office, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, formerly Hodges-Brown Exchange. Secretaries, stenographers, clerks; high-class positions.
93 Nassau. Free registration. 3519 Cort.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Clerical. Typists, worth investigating; call immediately. Lang Agency, 115 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS; POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12-$25; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5TH AV., 93 NASSAU ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, $10-$35. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS—SENIOR.
We have attractive openings on our permanent staff for competent seniors, who are qualified by experience and training to undertake important engagements and to draft reports; salary commensurate; apply by letter only for appointment, and state full particulars regarding education, experience, references, draft classification, &c.; replies will be held in strict confidence. Address Lybrand Ross Bros. & Montgomery, 55 Liberty St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long experience in supervision; capable of directing staff of seniors and juniors; state nationality; give experience in detail; salary, $4,000. B 552 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS
WANTED, SENIORS AND JUNIORS; MUST HAVE HAD PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS, STATING SALARY EXPECTED, AGE, REFERENCES, AND PAST EMPLOYMENT. AUDIT, B 530 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT MANAGER wanted for the Brazil department of a large exporting and importing house, who has knowledge of Portuguese; Brazilian preferred; state age, experience, reference and salary desired. B 574 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Draft exempt; wanted by Christian firm; must be experienced at figures; good opportunity for advancement; state salary. D. A. L., Box 7, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPERS (2) wanted in general office of iron and coal business in Pennsylvania, located in pleasant town where rents and living expenses are most moderate compared to city; need good, competent clerks who can handle double entry ledgers; prefer those with experience in cost-keeping work and records, also able to operate typewriter; no beginners; the positions are steady ones, with good pay and splendid chance for advancement for capable clerks. Address reply to D. S. Throop, Everett, Penn., and give full details of past experience, age, salary expected, and address.

BOOKKEEPER.
Young married man in deferred class of draft preferred. Experience on customers' ledgers essential. Steady position. Good opportunity.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West S ., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER on Sales Ledger, one who is familiar with double entry bookkeeping; must be able to make accounts, take off trial balance; must write good hand, be good at figures, have highest references, exempt from draft; state experience in detail and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, L 501 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Draft exempt; experienced trial balances and controlling accounts; good opportunity for right party with long established and growing essential establishment; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; replies confidential. A 304 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, silk importers, thoroughly experienced, capable taking complete charge; trial balance; references. Wm. E. Wiener, Inc., 5 West 37th St. Apply Tuesday morning.

BOOKKEEPER AND LEDGER CLERK; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY MAX SCHWARZ, 954 3D AV., NEAR 57TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, for large mercantile establishment; steady position; state age, experience and salary expected. A 298 Times.

BOOTS
BOOTS
BOOTS
Must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS AND MEN
can earn good wages on piecework basis or weekly salary, as preferred, delivering telegrams, at our various offices, with or without uniform. Apply, with recommendation.
AMERICAN DISTRICT TEL. CO.,
33 Park Place.

BOYS.
Bright, well educated boys, about 16 years old, for messenger and general office work; good salary; excellent opportunity for advancement. Halsey, Stuart & Co., 49 Wall St., New York.

BOYS.—Large downtown bank requires the services of several boys, between the ages of 14 and 18, to act as office boys and messengers; excellent opportunity for bright young boys who wish to learn the banking business; luncheons and bonus given; reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and salary desired. Address "Bonus," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

BOYS.—An exceptional opportunity is offered to a couple of boys, between 16 and 18 years of age, who desire to start on a business career with a well-known wholesale house in New York; splendid chances for advancement; must be neat, gentlemanly, and full particulars. Ask for Mr. Whitcomb, care Cheney Brothers, 215 4th Av., N. Y., between 1 and 4 P. M.

BOYS, (4,) not under 16, bright, and neat of appearance, in office of large corporation; excellent opportunity for willing and energetic youths. Call 8:30 A. M., Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BOYS.—LARGE INSURANCE COMPANY; EXCELLENT CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT FOR BRIGHT, WELL EDUCATED BOYS; STATE AGE AND SCHOOLING. B 403 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS, BY LARGE CASUALTY COMPANY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; SALARY $30 MONTHLY; STATE AGE AND SCHOOLING. B 408 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Young man in office of Christian firm for filing, checking, and errands; interesting work, pleasant environment. Call Room 1206, 15 West 38th St.

BOY for law office, Spanish or Spanish-American; not over 16; able to use typewriter. Apply 120 Broadway, Room 3522.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE. B 533 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY to make himself generally useful; hours, 9 to 5, Saturday half-holiday; good wages. Address P. O. Box 105, Madison Square Station.

BOY in large law office; American only; must live with parents; must understand telephone switchboard; $8 to begin. Apply 26 Liberty St., Room 1300.

BOY in office of large insurance company; exceptional opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $9 per week. Address F. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, N. Y.

BOY wanted, 16-17 years, wholesale millinery house; good opportunity. O 126 Times.

BOY, bright; real estate; chance for advancement; call Tuesday. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

BOY, intelligent, for office work; write, stating age and qualifications. Address K 741 Times Downtown.

BOY for office wholesale upholstery goods house. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

BOY for errands; wholesale upholstery goods house. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

BOYS wanted. Apply 54 West St.

BOY, cotton goods experience preferred. Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.
OFFICE BOYS FOR
PERMANENT POSITIONS
WITH GOOD FUTURE.
We pay $8 a week to boys who have graduated from school, age 14 to 17 years; half day Saturday. OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Address by letter only,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. C.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BUTLER.—Experienced; must be highly recommended; state age, experience and salary required. A 292 Times.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT.
Young man with business experience for responsible position with future in large Brooklyn factory; write giving qualifications and salary expected.
G. E. M.,
care 702 World Building, N. Y. C.

CITY SALESMAN experienced, wanted, special in this line, for ladies' and misses' coats, to sell for the house only, on commission basis. A 228 Times.

DESIGNER, A1 MAN,
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OPEN FOR ACTIVE, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT CORSET DESIGNER,
WITH MODERN CREATIVE IDEAS; MUST UNDERSTAND THE MANUFACTURING OF CORSETS AND BE ABLE TO CREATE AND GRADE OWN PATTERNS.
CONFIDENTIAL, 300 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DIE MAKERS,
A1 MECHANICS,
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.
STEADY POSITION; GOOD WAGES.
METROPOLITAN ENGINEERING CO.,
1,319 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced man as mechanical draftsman on general work; prefer man exempt from draft; entrance salary $25 a week. Write or call, Employment Department, National Conduit and Cable Co., Hastings-on-Hudson.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted, competent designer and detail man, experienced on stationary boiler and power plant work desired; steady position and good salary; location New York; give age, experience, references, and military status. B 550 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN. — Competent architectural draftsman, preferably having knowledge of Scandinavian language; state age, experience, and classification in draft. Address Arne Dehli, 291 Broadway, Suite 807.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, over 45, for passenger elevator. Apply head hall man, Hotel Chatham.

ENGINEER
ON McMYLER LOCOMOTIVE CRANE; NIGHT WORK; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
APPLY SWIFT & CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 154 9TH ST., JERSEY CITY.

ENGINEER.—Experienced; 8-hour shift; $100 per month. Apply Chief Engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

HAT SALESMAN.—Wallach Bros., Broadway and 20th St.

HOUSEMAN.—Experienced; references. Women's Club, 133 East 40th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
TOOL MAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY.
HIGH RATES—GOOD LOCATION.
STEADY POSITION.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JANITOR, small family, for apartment house; must understand steam. Apply 1,235 Lexington Av., corner 84th St., 10:30 A. M.

JUNIORS,
FROM 14-18 YEARS OF AGE;
OFFICE AND STOCK POSITIONS; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; THOSE UNDER 16 MUST HAVE WORKING PAPERS. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY AT JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

KEEP
"PUTTING
IT
OVER"
TO OUR BOYS IN FRANCE. GIVE THEM THE MATERIAL THEY NEED. BACK THEM UP BY FILLING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS.

ANALYZER.
Must be able to read blue prints and analyze costs.

ARMATURE WINDER.

BENCH HANDS.
Must be able to read blue prints and be experienced on fine, close work.

CLEANERS.
Day and night cleaners in offices, factory, &c.

DRAFTSMEN.
For small tools, jigs and fixtures.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

TOOL MAKERS.

JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Must be a graduate engineer and have two or three years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.

INSPECTORS.
With electrical experience, to inspect telephone parts.

MILLWRIGHT.
Machinist millwright.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

GLASSMEN.
Glass blowing apprentices.

WIREMEN APPRENTICES.
Some knowledge of wiring and soldering required.

PACKERS.
Experienced hardware men.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR.
Night shift.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.
Night shift.

WELDERS.

OILER.

COAL PASSERS.

PORTERS.
For general warehouse work.

HELPER IN SAND BLAST.

BOOKKEEPER.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET.
Near West Street—6 Blocks South of 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Large manufacturing company a short distance from New York requires the services of a first-class junior mechanical engineer with drafting room experience; must be an all-around man and exempt from draft; entrance salary $45 a week. Address A 271 Times.

ELECTRICIAN wanted to repair and assemble small motors; good wages; excellent chance for advancement; state age, salary, and experience. A 258 Times.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN, familiar with track layouts, computations, designing and estimating. Apply personally to M. M. Miller, 5846 Grand Central Terminal.

MACHINISTS,
BLACKSMITHS,
MOLDERS,
LIGHT STRUCTURAL
and
PLATE WORKERS.
IF NOT NOW ON GOVERNMENT WORK, COME WHERE YOU CAN GET IT, ALONG WITH GOOD LIVING CONDITIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES, AND A STEADY JOB.
GIFFORD-WOOD CO.
Factory, Hudson, N. Y.
APPLY AT NEW YORK OFFICE,
30 CHURCH ST.

MACHINISTS.
Vertical and horizontal
BORING MILL HANDS
FOR NIGHT SHIFT.
FINE EQUIPPED PLANT.
Can also use several men for day shift.
HIGHEST PREVAILING WAGES, PLENTY OF OVERTIME, 10% BONUS.
Employment department will be open MONDAY UNTIL 3 P. M.
HIMOFF MACHINE CO.,
53 MILLS ST., ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.
Adjacent to East 92d St. Ferry.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around shop and repair men for our Edgewater, New Jersey, plant; prevailing rates; steamers leave West 26th St. Dock, New York. American Can Co.

MAN WANTED, A HEALTHY PERSON TO GIVE HIS BLOOD FOR TRANSFUSION, CALL 4 O'CLOCK TUESDAY, LUTHERAN HOSPITAL, 144TH ST. AND CONVENT AV.

MAN wanted with brains and initiative; one who can be depended upon to do responsible office work; must be good at figures. Apply 3d floor, 764 Court St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER.—Real estate firm, central mercantile district, wants experienced man as manager leasing department, profit-sharing basis; unusual opportunity for right man; state former connection. Business, W 226 Times.

MANAGER, thorough executive, for chain of economy grocery stores; state full particulars, including salary. F 204 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for apartment hotel. Apply J. Donovan, 99 Nassau St.

MASTER MECHANIC.
AMERICAN CITIZEN.
EXCELLENT OPENING FOR MAN WITH TECHNICAL TRAINING; HAVING ABILITY AND INITIATIVE.
Give record of past employment, stating age and salary desired. "MECHANIC," 301 Times Downtown.

MECHANICS AND ASSEMBLERS.
HELP BUILD AEROPLANES
FOR
UNCLE SAM.
EXPERT WORKERS
IN
BOTH METAL AND WOOD.
CONTINUOUS EMPLOYMENT.
UNEXCELLED WORKING CONDITIONS.
IF ON GOVERNMENT WORK STAY WHERE YOU ARE.
APPLY OR WRITE
EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

MECHANICS wanted; come South and escape the Winter; Government work; standard wages; long ship contract for twenty ships; mild climate; machinists, pipe fitters, boiler makers, laggers, marine engineers, coppersmiths. Write JACKSONVILLE SHIP OUTFITTING YARD, Jacksonville, Fla.

MEN AND BOYS
can earn good wages on piecework basis or weekly salary, as preferred, delivering telegrams, at our various offices, with or without uniform. Apply with recommendation.
AMERICAN DISTRICT TEL. CO.,
33 Park Place.

MEN.
A large city book publisher will need extra men in shipping, stock, bookkeeping and correspondence repartment; apply at once, giving full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, salary required; if draft exempt, state why. R 207 Times.

MEN HELPERS, STRONG, ON CABLE MACHINES; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STEADY WORK; GOOD PAY; LICENSED BY U. S. E. S.; PERMIT NUMBER 52. SPRAGUE ELECTRIC WORKS, 528 WEST 36TH ST.

MEN IN BOTTLING OR PACKING DEPARTMENT; $17; REFERENCES REQUIRED. LEE & PERRINS, 241 WEST ST.

MILLWRIGHTS
First-class factory men for our Edgewater (N. J.) plant; also steamfitters; steamers leave W. 26th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

MULTICOLOR PRESS OPERATOR in one of Brooklyn's fastest growing stores; attractive salary; ideal working conditions. Apply J. S. Bailey Co., 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOYS,
(Christian firm,) 15 or over; bright, quick, and willing; hours, 9 to 5, half day Saturday; good chance for advancement if capable. American Lithographic Co., 52 East 19th St. Call Tuesday.

OFFICE BOY.—Chance for quick promotion to right boy. The CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE of the New York Times wants an office boy who is bright and ambitious; $8 to begin; chance for quick promotion to right boy. Apply Tuesday, 9 A. M., Sept. 3, Room 1710 Times Building, Times Square.

OFFICE BOY, for large real estate office, must know how to operate busy switchboard, help clean office and run errands; $8 per week and chance for advancement for ambitious boy. Apply by letter only, to H. Showler, 162 West 72d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Junior; good penman; wholesale upholstery goods house. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

PACKER,
with several years' experience, in men's clothing; must come well recommended. Epstein-Charles Douglas Co., 826 Broadway.

PORTER.—Hours 7:30-5, Saturday till noon; salary $14-50; references. Yates Drug Co., 150 Leonard St., near Brooklyn Bridge subway.

PRINTING.—Young man, (19,) with knowledge of printing, who understands sizes and weights of paper. Mr. Katz, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

RECEIVING CLERK.
Familiar with department store methods preferred, but not necessary.
L. M. BLUMSTEIN,
WEST 125TH STREET.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell blended and bonded whiskies; liberal commission basis only. Ohio and Kentucky Distributing Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN handling leather goods to represent our line on pocketbooks and bags; commission; any territory. B, 081 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for furniture auction rooms; good salary; permanent position; advancement. Call 9 A. M. Monarch Auction Co., 161 East 125th St.

SALESMAN calling on cigar store to handle cigar box lid holders on jobbing houses. B. L. S. Corp., 1,270 Broadway.

SALESMEN handling leather goods to take representative line ladies' leather belts as side line; commission; West and Southern territories open. C. C., 160 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men's furnishings, must be over draft age. Wallach Bros., Broadway and 20th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—We require services of four high-grade men, earning $2,500 or over per year, capable of being developed into branch office managers; upstanding men with ability to inspire confidence in others wanted; our organization is taking patriotic action in a necessary and fertile field in our country's business by bringing to the investing public a high-grade security; strictly commission basis; providing you are in earnest and willing to apply yourself write in confidence, giving telephone number, and we will arrange for an interview. H 29 Times.

SALESMEN.—If you are between 25 and 45 and a live wire, and have the ability and convincing personality to sell the best proposition you have ever looked into, something absolutely high-grade and legitimate, we can offer you a permanent position, placing stock of a large financial institution; commission basis; this is a clean proposition for salesmen of integrity and ability; this is good for from $100 to $300 a week. For interview, call Suite 815, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN to interview credit men for credit house; salary; commission. X 305 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Shoe salesmen wanted, with experience. Frank Brothers, 588 5th Av.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER, male, immediately available for service abroad with Government official; familiarity with French preferred but not essential; state age, education, experience, etc. S 564 Times Downtown.

SHORTHAND TEACHER wanted; capable Isaac Pitman. Merchants' & Bankers' School, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

SODA MAN.—One who can take entire charge. Apply after 12 o'clock, New York International Exposition grounds, 177th St. and Bronx River.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Experienced and competent, exempt from draft, to go to Mass., wanted by Pres. of large dye plant; good position; answers state experience, salary, references. B 140 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN with proved ability and following can secure permanent position handling big profits; A1 proposition; commission. Write or call Callahan & Co., 1,033 Singer Building, New York City.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Experienced stock man for exceptional selling proposition; newspaper leads, liberal commission, big earnings assured; no advances. Apply Suite 501, 74 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK, large retail stationery store must be experienced; permanent position, good salary. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SUPERINTENDENT
for large plant manufacturing U. S. Army uniforms wanted; men with experience only need apply; must be capable of handling foremen and help, be responsible for quality and production, and must be familiar with sectionizing work; state salary and references. S. T., Box 234 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT
WANTED FOR BRASSIERE MANUFACTURING PLANT; EXPERIENCED MAN WITH ABILITY IN THIS LINE WILL FIND AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. APPLY IN WRITING, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, K 774 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

THE
STANDARD
AIRCRAFT
CORPORATION
OF
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE FOLLOWING:
TOOLMAKERS,
SCREW MACHINE HANDS.
NIGHT AND DAY SHIFT.
10 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR NIGHT WORK.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
APPLY AT ONCE.

THE FASHION SHOP,
BALTIMORE, MD., REQUIRES
CLOTHING
SALESMEN.
Excellent opportunity is offered to several thoroughly experienced clothing salesmen—steady positions, good salary, and bonus. Apply to Aaron Goldsmith, at our New York office, 470 4th Av., care S. Solomon, on Wednesday, between 8:30 and 10 morning and 3 and 5 afternoon.

TOOL MAKERS.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY.
HIGH RATES. GOOD LOCATION.
STEADY POSITION.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th St.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Must understand domestic and foreign traffic thoroughly and possess executive ability; state full particulars as to age, experience, and salary desired. X 266 Times Annex.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WINDOW DRESSER, experienced ladies' specialty store. Meltzner's, 2,156 3d Av., 118th.

WIRE BASKET MAKER wanted at once; experience with reliable wire basket company necessary. Apply Driver-Harris Co., 4th St., Harrison, N. J.

YOUNG MAN.
ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS BOOKKEEPING OR LEDGER WORK AND HAS HAD INSTALLMENT HOUSE EXPERIENCE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN OFFICE; MUST POSSESS TACT AND INITIATIVE; TO ONE WHO CAN QUALIFY WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT OPENING. APPLY MAIN OFFICE, BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59TH ST. AND 3D AV.

YOUNG MAN.
pleasing personality; must be quick to get to action; must have a thorough office experience, a fair education, and be draft exempt; salary will depend upon applicant's ability and experience; permanent position.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BEHTHUNE ST.
near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN.
Must be 16 years of age; for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BEHTHUNE ST.
near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN. — Opportunity to learn a good trade, electrical wiring and testing; positions are permanent; good salaries to start; advancement according to ability; men of sixteen years or over are eligible. Apply by mail, L 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, shipping department, light manufacturing. Second floor, 10 Cortlandt St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.
REQUIRE AT ONCE ON WAR WORK
TOOLMAKERS.
Toolroom Machinists and Grinder Hands.
Tool Temperer.
FOREMEN for the following departments:
Crankshaft Turning Dept.,
Internal Grinding Dept.,
Crankshaft Grinding Dept.,
Crankshaft Turning Dept.
JOB SETTERS for the following:
Fox Lathes,
Acme,
J. & L.,
Heald.
Gisholt,
Milling Machines,
Gridley Single Spindle,
Warner & Swasey,
Job setters for Crankshafts.
EXPERT MACHINISTS.
Engine Lathe Hands,
Universal Grinders,
Heald Grinder Hands,
P. & J. Operators,
Gisholt Operator,
Hand Screw Machine Operator,
J. & L. Operators,
Fox Lathe,
First-class Machinist.
DEMONSTRATORS (EXPERT) who thoroughly understand the machining on the following work:
Camshafts,
Crankshafts,
Gisholt,
Pistons,
Universal Grinders,
Acme and Gridley Automatics,
Punch Presses,
Machine Inspectors.
IF NOT NOW EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK APPLY AT ONCE.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Directions to Long Island plant: Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, N. Y., and get off at Jackson Av. Take car at Borden Av. to plant.
Or to
representative at U. S. Employment Offices, 22 East 22d St., NEW YORK CITY; 171 HUNTER AV., (BRIDGE PLAZA,) LONG ISLAND CITY; U. S. Employment Office, 310 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOIN THE ARMY OF HOME PRODUCTION.
BUY W. S. S. REGULARLY.
License Filed U. S. E. S. Permit No. 77.

YOUNG MEN
TO WORK NIGHTS IN SHOP ON VACUUM PUMPS. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. STEADY POSITION. GOOD PAY.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, resident of the Bronx, as timekeeper and junior clerk on cost work, essential manufacturing business; Christian firm. Address reply, stating age, salary expected, and draft status to O. Y., 19 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, pay roll experience, wanted to check pay rolls and do other clerical work, large office; good opportunity; essential establishment; state full particulars first letter; replies confidential. A 303 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 17, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; $10; REFERENCES REQUIRED. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, 241 WEST ST.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-ble Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 527 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

MEN—ADVANCE YOURSELVES NOW.
Accountants are needed by the Government and in business. Send for details of training to prepare you for exceptional positions; no previous knowledge of bookkeeping required; Write today for Bulletin 40. F. F. Lampman, 215 West 57th St., or C. W. Stowell, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no book study, short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our students. Write for free Booklet "C."
Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry,
15 W. 44 St., N. Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men; one of the essentials is good English; can you qualify? Free booklet "Your English" will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 73. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N.Y.

MEN WANTED to learn a paying professional trade, Mechanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B., 25 West 45th St., New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $25 to $60 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CREDIT OFFICE ASSISTANTS! Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for Booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 258 West 94th, N. Y.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

HAVE YOU A JOB?
Are You Looking for One?
The Government has opened 24 Employment Bureaus.
Laborers,
Mechanics,
Clerks, etc.
REGISTER AT OFFICE
NEAREST YOUR HOME.
EAST SIDE.
22 East 22d Street.
79 Centre Street.
50 Cooper Square.
211 Bowery.
142 Bowery.
128 Clinton Street.
426 East 14th Street.
57th Street and Third Avenue.
86th Street and Lexington Avenue.
111th Street and Lexington Avenue.
WEST SIDE.
519 Hudson Street.
241 West 23d Street.
112 West 46th Street.
124th Street and Lenox Avenue.
130th Street and Seventh Avenue.
BRONX.
363 East 149th Street.
575 Tremont Avenue.
2,537 Decatur Avenue.
BROOKLYN.
310 Jay Street.
715 Flatbush Avenue.
2,463 Atlantic Avenue.
52d Street and Third Avenue.
927 Broadway.
244 Broadway.
171 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City.
673 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint.
STATEN ISLAND.
9 Union Avenue, Mariner's Harbor.
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

ALLIANCE EXCHANGE, 29 Liberty.—Buyer, general office supplies, $2,000-$2,200; Payroll Clerks, Timekeepers, Field Checkers, & Classification Clerks, (Construction,) $125-$135; General Ledger Men and Cashiers, $28-$80; Assistant Bookkeepers, $25-$28; Stenographers, $30-$35; Junior Ledger Clerks & File Clerks, $23-$18.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, formerly Hodges-Brown Exchange. Bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen; high-class positions.
93 Nassau. Free registration. 3519 Cort.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
Established 1909.
Acting on the theory that there is always a place somewhere for every capable man, in nine years' time we have created this perfect organization to bring the PLACE and the MAN together.
If you are a capable
Executive, Accountant,
Technical Man, Bookkeeper,
Sales Engineer, Stenographer or
Salesman, Clerk.
Either specialized, or, perhaps, just entering the business world.
It is not a question of how satisfactory your present or prospective position may be—would you not be willing to consider a better one?
If you will accept our service, we can insure you against loss of opportunity.
The following list illustrates the type of positions we have to offer, as well as the wide range covered by our service, but constitutes only a small percentage of offerings THE NATIONAL has today for your consideration:
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced in Controlling Factory Cost Accounts, paymasters, cashiers, and know present day manufacturing methods. $5,000.
ACCOUNTANTS.—4. Thoroughly familiar factory mechanical cost work, $3,600.
ACCOUNTANTS.—6. Thoroughly experienced general mercantile accounts, out of town, $2,500 to $3,000.
ACCOUNTANT.—Familiar with Government accounts, cost, for New Haven, $3,000-$3,500.
ACCOUNTANT.—Cost, factory experience, $50.
TRAFFIC MAN.—One capable of producing, $1,800-$2,000.
ASST. MANAGER.—One who has had steamship experience. Must be familiar with foreign trade conditions, $4,000-$5,000.
INVENTORY CLERKS.—2. Must be experienced, $150-$175.
TIMEKEEPERS.—2. Experienced men for out of town work, $125-$150.
STOREKEEPER.—Out of town, $125-$150.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Must be well educated and in good health. Draft exempt. Foreign travel, $150-$200.
STENOGRAPHERS.—12. Must be well experienced, several out of town, $125-$150.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Out of town position, $35-$40.
BOOKKEEPERS.—5. Railroad experience essential, $2,400.
BOOKKEEPERS.—6. Cost experience, out of town, $1,200-$2,000.
BOOKKEEPERS.—8. Must have had some accounting experience, $1,500-$1,800.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Splendid opening for man over 45, $30-$40.
SALESMAN.—Capable man, draft exempt, travel ten out of 12 months, $30 to $50 per week.
SALESMEN.—2. Must have good personality, experienced in chemical and dyestuff line, $1,200 year and commission.
TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—2. $2,400-$4,000, Newark. Technical and practical men, full knowledge machine shop practice, to act as training instructors, men whose practical experience has carried them past middle age preferred.
CHEMISTS.—(1) $3,000. New Jersey. Control work Lithopone plant. (1) Assistant to above, $1,500. (1) New Jersey, $1,500-$1,800. Analytical, organic, and inorganic, metallurgical and dyes. (6) Canada and Pennsylvania, $1,200-$1,800. Analytical—will consider men with slight experience.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.—6. $1,200-$1,800. New England. Splendid opportunity for college men desiring to establish themselves with reliable electrical engineers and manufacturers, either as laboratory or manufacturing assistants.
CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.
ASST. EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS.—2. Hiring mechanical labor, $25-$30.
CLERK.—Familiar with machinery and plant equipment, keep inventory records, $30.
CLERK.—Purchasing Department of large tire concern, $100 month.
STOCK CLERK.—Thorough knowledge stationery, near Newark, $25.
BILL AND ENTRY CLERK.—Wholesale silk house, $25.
ASST. CASHIER.—Wall Street firm, $30.
FREIGHT TRACER.—Coastwise steamship company, $23.
FREIGHT RATE CLERK.—Salary according to ability.
SHIPPING CLERKS.—4. Domestic shipping, $25-$30.
TIMEKEEPERS.—Several at $125-$150.
COST CLERKS.—Several at $1,200 $1,300, $1,500, and $1,800.
BANK CLERK.—Collection Department, experienced, $1,800-$1,800.
BANK BOOKKEEPER. Auditing Department, $30.
COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT.—Mercantile business, $25.
CHIEF CLERK.—Large coal company wants man with all around office training, including knowledge stenography, $30.
CLERK.—Thorough knowledge of export business, $25-$30 to start.
GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, with some cost experience. American citizen only, $30.
BOOKKEEPER & CORRESPONDENT. —Middle-aged man will be considered, $30.
BOOKKEEPER.—Prefer marine insurance experience, $30.
BOOKKEEPER.—Will act as assistant to office manager, commission business, $30.
BOOKKEEPER.—Able to supervise books and office manager's absence, must be above average, $30-$35.
BOOKKEEPERS, Misc.
(1) Hardware business, $30.
(1) Electrical, $27-$30.
(1) Export house, $30.
(1) Gov't. constr. company, $125.
(1) Mfg. jewelry business, middle-age preferred, $30.
(1) Office of large estate, man over 45, must be gentleman, $30.
ACCOUNTING DEPT. ASST.—Auto truck mf

WOMEN MAY DECIDE TODAY'S PRIMARIES

679,618 Are Qualified to Vote and Many Males Are Absent for War.

WHITMAN COUNTS ON THEM

His Stand for Suffrage Is Expected to Gain Him Much Support from Republican Women.

Candidates for elective State offices will be nominated and members of State and County Committees of all parties elected at the direct primaries which will be held throughout the State today. In this city the polls will open at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and remain open until 9 o'clock at night. Everywhere else in the State the polls will open at 7 in the morning and close at 9 at night.

Aside from the contests themselves, the interesting feature of today's direct primary is that it will mark the first general participation of women throughout the State in a primary election. With a large proportion of the male voters absent on war errands, the enrolled women will be an important factor, and possibly determine the result of the election. In all, 679,618 women throughout the State have qualified for the right to participate in the primary. A majority of these are enrolled as Republicans, the party division of the enrolled voters of the four parties being: Republicans, 375,093; Democrats, 247,676; Prohibitionists, 36,899, and Socialists, 19,950. In the Prohibition Party the enrolled women will be in a position through numbers to control the result of the primary.

The primary fight has been apathetic and politicians do not look for a large vote, unless the women should come out in large numbers. Supporters of Governor Whitman believe they will vote for his renomination. A tremendous effort has been made throughout the State to line the women up for his candidacy on the strength of his stand for suffrage and the immediate ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment. Among the Democratic women, William Church Osborn, the independent Democratic candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, expects to receive strong support.

The most interesting contests in today's primary are those between Governor Whitman and Attorney General Merton E. Lewis for the Republican nomination for Governor and of Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker against State Senator Charles E. Newton for the Republican nomination for Attorney General.

There is a three-cornered contest, too, for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in the Republican primaries between Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck, and ex-State Senators William M. Bennett of this city and Seth G. Heacock of Herkimer. In the contest over the Lieutenant Governorship the loyalty issue has been raised against Mr. Schoeneck by his opponents as a result of his activities in the case of John A. Tolishus, formerly a law clerk in his office, who has been indicted on several counts for disloyal and seditious utterances. Deputy Attorney General Becker, who is a candidate for the nomination for Attorney General on the Lewis ticket, expects to win on the strength of his official activities in the Bolo Pacha case and in other cases involving pro-Germanism.

Mr. Lewis in his campaign against Governor Whitman nas raised the third term issue and has taken a stand radically opposed to that of the Governor on prohibition, advocating a State referendum on the question before the Legislature acts upon the Federal prohibition amendment. Mr. Lewis has also urged the restoration of the convention as the medium for nominating candidates for State offices.

On the Democratic side the only Statewide contest is that for the nomination for Governor between Alfred E. Smith and William Church Osborn. There has been practically no betting on the outcome of the primary election, an indication of lack of interest rather than uncertainty as to the outcome of the major State-wide contests.

REJOICE AT FORD'S DEFEAT.

Republican Chairmen Elect Mangum of Michigan President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Association of Republican State Chairmen today elected John D. Mangum of Michigan as its first President. The members of the association, which was launched at the meeting of the National Committee in St. Louis last February, were called together at the Congress Hotel by National Chairman Will H. Hays to complete their organization and harmonize their efforts in the Congressional election.

The election of Mangum was partly in recognition of the treatment given to the Henry Ford movement last week by the Republicans of Michigan. Raymond Benjamin of California was chosen Vice President, and Galen L. Tait of Maryland Secretary-Treasurer. An Executive Committee of seven is to be appointed later by President Mangum.

Regarding the Senatorial prospects in Illinois confidence was expressed by some of the members that Illinois patriotism would defeat William Hale Thompson on Sept. 11.

Chairman Hays declined to discuss the Illinois situation. "My job," he said, "is to see that the Republican Party, not only in Congress, but in the organization, is 101 per cent. in support of the war. The records show that for the Republicans in Congress, and the same spirit must characterize the organization of the party."

Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, who will manage the Republican Congressional campaign throughout the country, also emphasized that "it is the business of the Republican Party to win the war."

TODAY IS PRIMARY DAY.

This is primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 1 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast today.

FERRIS DEFENDS PARTY WAR RECORD

Marshals Achievements Under Airplane Program to Show Money Was Not All Wasted.

NONPARTISAN ASSIGNMENTS

Cites Taft, Hughes, Schwab, and Other Republicans Called by President Wilson to War Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—In the House today, Representative Scott Ferris, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, defended the Administration's war record, including the airplane situation. He denied that the war had been run by Democrats alone and named a number of Republicans who had been selected by the President for important duty. Combatting the assertion that "the airplane money has all been wasted," he said;

"When we entered the war on April 6, 1917, we had in the air service, 1,185 officers and men. Today we have 156,000. When we entered the war we had two miniature aviation training fields. Today we have twenty-eight fields, all in use. When we entered the war we had less than 200 second-class airplanes. Today we have more than 5,000 airplanes in the United States, American-built, and more than 2,000 planes 'over there,' rendering a pretty good account of themselves.

"We have in the United States today 71,000 trained aviators, ready to do their full duty, ready, if need be, to do as ex-President Roosevelt's son did—give his life, make his last offering in defenses of his country. We have 2,000 trained aviators in France today giving a fairly good account of themselves. We have 4,000 brave boys waiting assignments to ground schools. We have cadets flying 3,000 hours a day, training to be the eyes and ears of the army 'over there.' We have cadets flying a total of 105,000 miles a day.

"I do not know how much money has been wasted; but I do say that these achievements need make no American ashamed, either of his President, his country, or his flag."

Referring to the Rodenberg speech, in which the President was charged with partisanship, Mr. Ferris said:

"Let us see just how partisan the President has been in his appointments. The only prominent commission sent abroad was headed by Elihu Root, one of the most prominent Republicans in the country."

Mr. Ferris cited the appointment of W. H. Taft as Chairman of the War Labor Board, C. E. Hughes to investigate the aircraft situation, Charles M. Schwab, Charles Piez, William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State; L. W. Woolsey, Solicitor of the State Department; L. W. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; R. C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretaries of War Crowell, Keppel, and Stettinius, A. B. Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice, and William R. Willcox, now connected with the Railway Wage Commission, all Republicans. Mr. Ferris also named Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator.

"I must protest against the gentleman's attack on Dr. Garfield. He is not a Republican, and never has been. He has been a strong supporter of President Wilson both times," said Representative Longworth of Ohio.

NAMED AS AIDS TO CROWELL

T. N. Perkins and M. H. Dorr Will Assist Munitions Director.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, who is also Director of Munitions, has selected Thomas Nelson Perkins and M. H. Dorr to act as Assistant Directors of Munitions.

Mr. Perkins was appointed counsel to the War Industries Board in October, 1917. In that capacity he accompanied Colonel House on his trip to England and France last Autumn. On his return, after serving about six weeks as a member of the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board, he became assistant to Mr. Stettinius when the latter was appointed Surveyor General of Supplies.

Mr. Dorr was connected with the War Trade Board from August to December, 1917. Since that time he has served in the War Department as an assistant to Mr. Crowell. He was formerly Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

False Rumor of "Ripper" Murder.

Thirty detectives from Police Headquarters were sent to the home of Stephen Naluset, at 277 Avenue B, yesterday to investigate the death of Elizabeth Naluset, 6 years old, after the rumor that she was the victim in a "Jack the Ripper" murder had caused a crowd to gather. The tenement where the Nalusets live is near East Sixteenth Street, within a block of the tenement where Charles Murray, 4 years old, was murdered in May, 1915, and not far from where Lenora Cohn was killed in March of that year. Physicians said that the child's death had been caused by internal hemorrhage, induced by a heavy fall while she was playing with other children. She had had infantile paralysis, and was anemic. The crowd threatened violence to two men who saw the child fall and attempted to assist her.

NEW YORKER KILLED IN AUTO

H. F. Tarback Dies When Machine Turns Turtle—Two Women Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Harris F. Tarback, a dealer in silks at 1,133 Broadway, New York City, and who lived at 898 Dawson Street, the Bronx, was instantly killed this afternoon near New Windsor when the automobile in which he and two women were riding home from Tannersville, Ulster County, turned turtle.

The women are Edna and Marie Khoel of 66 Fort Washington Avenue, New York. They are in St. Luke's Hospital, the latter with a fractured skull, the former, who was engaged to Tarback, badly bruised.

Edna was driving the car, when it collided with another machine. The woman lost control of the machine, and it turned over, pinning the occupants beneath it. The other car did not stop, and the injured ones were cared for a few minutes later by John Doster of 175 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, who came along in an automobile.

Tarback's neck was broken, his ribs crushed in, and his skull fractured. He was 28 years of age.

Italians Sink Boat on Piave.

ROME, Sept. 2.—The War Office communication issued today follows: "The artillery carried out concentrations in the mountain area today and on the Piave upset a boat with enemy troops who were attempting a surprise attack. At Stelvio and on the Asiago plateau enemy parties were repulsed with heavy losses."

WOMAN DIES IN AUTO CRASH.

Five Persons Also Injured in Collision with Trolley Car.

Mrs. Edith Shepherd of 636 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, was killed and three members of her family were injured yesterday in a collision between an automobile in which they were riding and a trolley car of the Long Island Traction Company between Hawtre Creek Road and Liberty Avenue, South Ozone Park, L. I. Two passengers who were standing on the running board of the trolley car also were injured and were taken to St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica.

Milton Shepherd, 16 years old, who was driving the automobile, lost control of the automobile on the crossing and it swerved and ran up the track directly into the approaching trolley car. The automobile was demolished and Mrs. Shepherd was killed instantly. Milton and two other children were slightly injured. Policeman John Blake, of 76 Lahey Street, South Ozone Park, was thrown from the running board and injured.

Mrs. Harriman Goes to Toronto.

New York will be represented at "American Day" at the Canadian National Exposition in Toronto today by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Chairman of the Food Committee of Women on National Defense. She left this city yesterday afternoon to deliver an address at the exposition on "War Work of the American Women." Mrs. Harriman was invited to speak because of her wide experience in war work and her activity in connection with food conservation.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Aug. 26 or 27 on Main St., East Orange, between Lackawanna Station and Prospect St., or on North Clinton, between Main and Hamilton Sts., lady's diamond ring, 1¾ to 2 karats; Tiffany setting; liberal reward if returned to G. A. O'Brien, 150½ North Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.

LOST—Platinum pin, set with diamonds, between Larchmont and 125th St., on New Haven R. R. Amsterdam Av. car to 135th St., to Riverside Drive; liberal reward. Mrs. Thomas Russell, Larchmont Manor, N. Y. Telephone 178 Party J.

LOST—Diamond engagement ring, hexagonal platinum setting, engraved "L. W. to S. F. M., Jan. 1, 1918," between Henderson's, Coney Island, and Avenue J station of B. R. T.; liberal reward. L. Winzhiem, eighth floor, 122 West 27th St. Farragut 2770.

LOST—Sept. 1, gold hunting case watch, initials "E. W. D.," New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from Boston, or taxicab from 125th St. station to Amsterdam Av. and 119th St. Reward if returned to Davies, 619 West 136th St.

LOST—Tan leather valise, with initials "W. S.," containing men's shirts, shoes, and underwear, on the road between Monticello and Hackensack. A. Fisher, care of Arrow Electrical Contracting Co., 1,368 Broadway.

LOST—Large black and silver brocaded handbag, steel bead trimmings; Sunday afternoon; Long Island train, between New York and Kew Gardens, or Penn. Station; reward. Call Beekman 3200, Extension 13.

LOST—Automobile, Ford delivery, No. 1858236, from Yonkers; closed body, red and black; name of owner, F. C. Holwick, on lower panel. Tierney, 49 John St. Phone John 2138.

LOST—Brown fox fur, about 7 P. M. Sept. 1, between 2d St. and Seaside Park, Coney Island; liberal reward. Return to Limonick, 350 West 111th St.

LOST—Gold lavalliere with pearl chips and diamonds; subway, Broadway, 86th to 181st to Pinehurst Av., 179th; liberal reward. Beyschlag, 255 West 93d.

LOST—A cross fox fur, ladies' room Hotel Brevoort Sunday night; liberal reward will be paid finder. Mrs. George Pierce, 176 West 87th St., City.

LOST—Near corner Amsterdam Av. and 110th St., diamond solitaire ring; liberal reward. Apt. 5D, 500 West 110th.

LOST—C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. stock certificate No. B 74170, representing 20 shares. H. A. Barkhausen, Green Bay, Wis.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, between Lafayette Hotel and Castle Restaurant, Long Beach; reward. Phone 236 Long Beach, F. Rudiger.

LOST—Sunday, journal, contains name and address, 149 Broadway; liberal reward.

LIBERAL REWARD.
Lost, black wallet containing registration and classification card. Finder return to business address, 110 West 14th.

$50 REWARD.
No questions asked; return gold cigarette case and gold match box, monogram "L F." Proportionate reward for return of either. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

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Full description of and information concerning the property to be sold and the inspection thereof and the terms and conditions of sale may be obtained by application to the office of the Director of Sales, 110 West 42nd St., New York City.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,
Director of Sales.

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The Counselor for an Administrator, for whom this Company acted as surety, wrote as follows upon the Judicial Settlement of the Administrator's account:

"I desire to express to your Company my gratification in the manner in which you acted during the life of the Bond. Promptness, efficiency, consideration and willingness to assist sound the key-note of your methods, which proved so beneficial during the period of administration as well as at the time of the closing up of the Estate. The fee was reasonable, your services admirable."

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—a man who will look after your interests and who is free of the boss-ridden machine.
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MESS KIT
The Pocket Kitchen

"A Kitchen That Packs Up in the Soldier's or Camper's Kit—On the hike, in the lifeboat, at the camp, or in the front-line trenches, it is now possible to prepare a hot meal and piping hot coffee or tea in seven minutes. One merely sets up a little stove and fills the aluminum pots and pans, and then touches a match to two fuel cubes which instantly give a hot, steady flame. Until the time of use the little kitchen equipment has been nested into a small package which readily finds room in the soldier's or camper's or motorist's kit.

Ready for service, the triple-deck mess kit is compact, convenient, and efficient. Everything is right at hand—two boilers of generous capacity topped by a frying pan or cover. Two cubes of fuel will at one time warm to eating temperature one standard can of pork and beans, spaghetti or kindred food product; heat to high temperature one standard can of soup, vegetables or kindred food product; and boil 16 ounces of coffee, beginning with cold water at 52 degrees, all in seven minutes.

At present the mess kit has been approved by Army authorities, and the U. S. Government has ordered large numbers for the lifeboats of the Army transports."

The all aluminum cooking outfit

Heats Can of Beans or Spaghetti
Heats Can of Soup or Stew
Boils One Pint of Coffee or Water for Tea
2 Theroz Cubes in Burner
BEANS
SOUP
COFFEE
The Cubes Burn for Twelve Minutes
The Coffee Boils and Heats Soup in 7 Minutes
Remove both and place Beans over the flame to make them piping hot
All this service in 10 minutes

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Adopted by Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. for all Oversea Secretaries

Nested size 3¾ x 6¼
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The quickest, safest, hottest emergency fuel known. Not a paste, (*solid alcohol*) that can't go liquid while burning, can't upset and spill, can't set fire to anything. Theroz burns without smoke or odor. Price 35 cents a can.

Price $5.00 complete with one can of 20 Theroz Fuel Cubes—Army size.

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The Antiseptic Powder. Shake it into your Shoes, Sprinkle it in your Foot-Bath.

It makes Standing on the feet easy, Walking a delight. For all men drilling for Military Service the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual Advises Men in Training to Shake a little Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

Do this and walk all day in comfort. It takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. At night, sprinkle it in the foot-bath, and soak and rub the feet. For over 25 years **Allen's Foot-Ease** has been the **STANDARD** remedy for hot, swollen, smarting, tender, tired, perspiring, aching feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses. Used by the American, British and French troops in Europe. One war relief committee reports that of all the things sent out in their Comfort Kits, Allen's Foot-Ease received the most praise from the soldiers and sailors. Why not order a dozen or more 30c boxes to-day from your Druggist or Department Store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy? Sold everywhere. Sample FREE by mail. Address,
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